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REAL ESTATE.
COTTAGES, LANDS.
DANIEL WATSON,
235 Thames Street,
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ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1892. PRICE, TWO CENTS.

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The Latest Styles
— IN —
Winter Goods
— AT —
H. D. SPOONER'S,
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Latest Patterns in
FALL and WINTER GOODS.
T. J. CEANEY,
TAILOR,
19 FRANKLIN STREET.

50 cent
Black HALF HOSE
— FOR —
20 cents.
W. C. LANGLEY & SON,
174 & 176 THAMES STREET.

New Neckwear,
in Four-in-hand and Teck, for 25c.
NEW STOCK JEWELRY,
such as choice designs in Link Cuff Buttons, Collar Buttons of many varieties.
UNDERWEAR
in great variety—all-wool in white and natural wool at $1.50 each, $3.00 a suit; Glastonbury mix and white, for $1.00 each; heavy white or mix for 50c. each; all-wool scarlet $1.00 to $1.75 each.
FLANGE BRIM HATS
now so popular, $1.50 to $2.50—black, brown and pearl.
Overcoats, Reefers, Ulsters & Suits
at our well known low prices.
Remember we are agents for
G. W. SIMMONS & CO., Boston,
and make to order from full line of samples.
Laundry work called for and delivered.
MARTIN E. BENNETT,
Next Caswell, Massey & Co.

Fall Suitings
OF THE
Latest Importations and Newest Designs.
OTTO,
THE TAILOR.
244 Thames Street.

Bargains in Underwear.
IT WILL PAY YOU TO LOOK UP OUR
Camel's Hair and Lamb's Wool Underwear
AT $3.00 A SUIT.
ATWATER,
No. 300 THAMES STREET.

USE
Powell's Carbolic Disinfectant,
PREPARED BY
Frank L. Powell, Chemist and Druggist,
Corner Thames and Pelham Streets.

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

NOVEMBER 26, 1892.
WORTHY OF SPECIAL AND IMMEDIATE ATTENTION!
AN INVOICE OF
100 Square Embroideries at 50c.
(Regular price about $2.00.)
150 Oblong Embroideries at 75c.
(Regular price about $3.00.)
This invoice contains also a lot of Antique Embroideries from 5c. to $3.00 each.
KAZANJIAN & CO.,
Nos. 140, 142 & 144 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Second Edition.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Associated Press.

SPECIAL WIRE TO THE NEWS.

JAY GOULD DEAD.

The Great Financier Dies at his New York Home.

A Brief Review of His Remarkable Career.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Jay Gould, the great figure in the history of Wall street, died at his home, Forty-Seventh street and Fifth avenue, at 9.15. The cause of death was pulmonary consumption. All night long the members of Mr. Gould's family were at his bedside. Early last evening it became known that his death was only a matter of hours. He had never rallied after he had a hemorrhage of the lungs on the day before Thanksgiving. He had another hemorrhage two days later, and still another on last Wednesday. This announcement was a surprise to all but the most intimate acquaintances of Mr. Gould. It has long been supposed that he was suffering from nervous dyspepsia. From an early hour last night Mr. Gould began sinking rapidly. Dr. Munn, his physician, had Dr. Janeway in consultation, but they said that nothing could be done but make Mr. Gould's last hours as comfortable as possible. When the end came the members of the family who were in the house were Mr. and Mrs. George Gould, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Gould, Miss Helen Gould, Mr. Howard Gould, Mr. Harold Gould and Miss Annie Gould.

The history of Jay Gould, from the barefooted boy who wandered over the rough hills of Delaware county to the railroad king whose wealth was estimated at $80,000,000, is one of the most remarkable among our self-made men. His life for the past few months has been a constant battle against the inevitable, and all means that medical skill and the interest of friends and relatives could suggest were employed to prolong the financier's life. He was taken about in luxurious private cars to places where milder air and the absence of business excitement might be expected to work a recuperation of his energies. Frequent reports during the past few weeks were received as to his feeble condition, but were denied by those near him.

Mr. Gould was born in West Settlement, a backwoods village of Roxbury, Delaware county, New York, May 27, 1836. He was the son of John G. Gould, a farmer, who was fairly well to do, and who had been a deputy sheriff in the famous anti-rent war in the early thirties. Young Gould was also a cousin of Alfred Gould, the inventor of the chain well pump, and was closely connected with the Mores, a prominent Scotch family, and others well known in the country. His mother died when he was an infant. Mr. Gould left home with fifty cents in his pocket, and studied at Hobart Academy in a neighboring town. Here he earned an extra penny by keeping the books of the village blacksmith, eventually enjoying a brief partnership in the business. He was fond of mathematics and on leaving school found employment in making surveys for a map of Ulster county at a salary of $20 per month. The correctness of the work attracted the attention of John Delafield, who applied to the legislature to authorize a map of the state to be made, in which Mr. Gould would have a prominent part of the work. The work failed owing to the death of the promoter and Mr. Gould, having gained three or four thousand dollars through his previous maps and surveys, wrote a "History of Delaware County." After an unsuccessful attempt to push the sale of a patent mouse trap, which he had invented, Mr. Gould entered into partnership with Zadoc Pratt in the tannery business in Pennsylvania, at a place known as Gouldsboro. In 1856 the patent was sold and Mr. Gould came to New York with quite an addition to his fortune. He entered into business with Charles D. Leupp, leather merchant. In the panic of 1857 Leupp's capital was wrecked but Gould managed to come through without severe loss. Mr. Gould's father-in-law, Mr. Miller, initiated the young financier into the railroad business and sold him a number of shares in the Rutland & Washington railroad at 10 cents on the dollar. Gould showed so much interest that he was soon elected president and general manager of the road and finally consolidated it with the Rensselaer & Saratoga railroad. When the stock went up Gould sold out at a handsome profit. In 1859, Jay Gould entered Wall street as a broker; the beginning of a period of his history fraught with momentous successes to him he left all his fellow men in business. He established a small private office and made money fast. The following year he entered the firm of Smith & Martin and became an expert in the manipulation of railroad securities. The period of the civil war was Mr. Gould's opportunity. He regarded its defeats and successes from a cold financial outlook and every turn of affairs brought dollars to his coffers. Erie Railway stock went down and Gould bought it for a song, with a far-seeing faith in its recovery. He allied himself with Daniel Drew and prevented Commodore Vanderbilt from cornering the Erie interest. The tactics of the combined financiers stirred up such opposition that they were compelled to expatriate the Erie and incorporate it as a New Jersey company to save its existence. Gould rapidly became the leading spirit of the Erie Railway Company. He took $500,000 to Albany and used it in influencing legislation that would favor his plans. While in Albany he was arrested and compelled to give bonds in the sum of $500,000, but later freed himself from legal toils. In July, 1867, Gould was made president of the road. He also purchased a controlling interest in the Tenth National Bank.

No two estimates agree as to the amount of Gould's fortune. The most conservative figures place it at about $60,000,000, while some people in Wall street figure that he must have gotten together fully $100,000,000. His known holdings of securities are about as follows:—$22,000,000 of Western Union Telegraph Company; $10,000,000 of Missouri Pacific, and in the neighborhood of $8,000,000, probably more, of Manhattan Railway stock. His holdings of all these stocks have been larger than this but he sold them to either invest the money in new issues of bonds of the Missouri Pacific and Manhattan companies, or to finance these companies until bonds could be issued. Excellent information is that he holds about one third of the bonds issued on the Missouri Pacific system, which would be about $30,000,000. His estate holds over $12,000,000 of Wabash railway stock, which shows a loss of between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. In 1884 Mr. Gould was known to hold about $3,000,000 of first class railway mortgage bonds upon roads other than those controlled or managed by him. Besides these items, he had large investments in a great number of properties concerning which the general public knows little or nothing. His holdings of Union Pacific and Kansas Pacific bonds, which have never been stated, must be large, but it is not believed that he owned of late years much if any Union Pacific stock. From the foregoing figures, which are approximately correct, it is easy to figure up in the neighborhood of seventy-five million dollars.

Of late years his fortune has increased rapidly, owing to his enormous income from holdings of Western Union and Manhattan stock, to say nothing of his investments in bonds. His income from these three sources alone cannot have fallen under $3,000,000 a year, and has probably exceeded that amount. The death of Mr. Gould was generally known before the opening of the Stock Exchange and brokers and traders had full opportunity to prepare themselves. The effect on the market was less than expected, Missouri Pacific having declined only 1½ to 54; Western Union only ⅞ to 85, and Manhattan only ½ to 128. These are the stocks known as the Gould properties and Mr. Gould has devoted his attention in late years to their management to the exclusion of everything else. Union Pacific, another property which he again took up about a year ago, fell off ½ to 35⅝.

Mr. John T. Terry, who has been connected with Mr. Gould for years and who is a director in a number of the Gould properties, says:—"Mr. Gould stated recently that he had 'trusted' (to use his own expression) the stocks in which he was most interested and that they could not be sold." The three stocks referred to are Manhattan, Western Union and Missouri Pacific. Interviews with prominent banks and brokers are to the effect that the death of Mr. Gould will not have much influence on the market either way.

At 11.05 Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton entered the house and left about twenty minutes afterwards. He told the reporters that Mr. Gould's end was very peaceful. He called all the members of his family around his bedside and spoke to each of his sons and daughters individually. He became unconscious a few minutes before his death. Dr. Paxton said that the funeral would take place on Monday.

Sixty Drowned from the Japanese Warship.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A despatch from Haigo states that the latest report in regard to the sinking of Japanese warship Chishermaruken by British steamer Ravena is that only sixty of her crew were drowned. Her captain, chief engineer and fourteen others were picked up by boats from the Ravena. The Ravena proceeded to Nagasaki for repairs. Her cargo is not damaged.

Labouchere Leases the London Daily News.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—It is reported that Mr. Henry Labouchere has severed his connection with the Daily News and that his shares in the company, amounting to one third of the capital stock will be divided between the remaining proprietors, Mr. Arnold Morley and Mr. Oppenheim.

Has Little Effect on the London Stock Market.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The announcement of Jay Gould's death had no marked effect on the stock market. Union Pacific shares declined a fraction but immediately recovered.

LIZZIE BORDEN.

Indicted for the Murder of her Father and Stepmother.

Two Counts against Lizzie and a Third against Another Person.

TAUNTON, Mass., Dec. 2.—The grand jury met this morning and began hearing evidence in the Borden case. Detective McHenry, his wife, and an unknown veiled lady were called in; then a small boy before unnoticed. The impression among court officials is that an indictment will be found and that it will be returned some time today, although the return to hearing evidence and thrashing over old straw has discouraged the most ardent supporters of the indictment theory.

Lizzie Borden was indicted on three counts. The indictment reads as follows:—

The jurors for said commonwealth on their oaths present that Lizzie Andrew Borden of Fall River, in their county of Bristol, at Fall River, in the county of Bristol, on the fourth day of August in the year 1892 in and upon one Abby Durfee Borden feloniously and wilfully and of her malice aforethought an assault did make, and with a certain weapon, to wit, a sharp cutting instrument, the name and a more particular description of which is to the jurors unknown her, the said Abby Durfee Borden, feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought did strike, cut, beat and bruise and upon the head of her, the said Abby Durfee Borden, giving to her, the said Abby Durfee Borden, by the said striking, cutting, beating and bruising in and upon the head of her, the said Abby Durfee Borden, divers, to wit, twenty mortal wounds, of which said mortal wounds the said Abby Durfee Borden then and there instantly died. And so the jurors aforesaid upon their oath aforesaid do say that the said Lizzie Andrew Borden the said Abby Durfee Borden, in manner and form aforesaid, then and there feloniously, wilfully and of her malice aforethought did kill and murder, against the peace of the said commonwealth and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided."

The next indictment is the same as the first, substituting the name Andrew Jackson Borden for Abby Durfee Borden and ten mortal wounds instead of twenty. There is a third indictment which was kept a secret, as the party indicted is not in custody. The jury made no public report in court. It filed in, handed its paper to the court and then was dismissed and disappeared in the region of the treasurer's office for payment. All looked tired and much as if each had passed through the trying scenes of a town meeting. None was disposed to be communicative. District Attorney Knowlton will neither admit nor deny that the third indictment relates to Mr. Trickey, of the late sensational story matter, but such is the impression at the court house.

It is understood that Miss Borden will not be immediately arraigned to plead but that the indictments will be served on her at her quarters in Taunton jail. She was notified today by friends of the return of the indictments by the grand jury and is said to have preserved the same stoical demeanor which has marked her course during the trial.

When it became known this morning that the grand jury was all at sea yesterday and had spent the day in a free and easy discussion, something after the style of a town meetin, there was a general expectation that no verdict would be returned against Lizzie Borden. It was evident that the jury sentiment was divided and it was expected that the long hesitation, discussion and rambling volume of testimony, which had been exhausted in the case, had not accomplished what the district attorney desired. Again the fact that more witnesses were called in today, that McHenry and wife were again interviewed and that two more witnesses were swept into the vortex gave the impression that the case was all at sea and that it was likely to end in smoke. The district attorney, however, has been particularly smiling for two days and that was interpreted as one omen that he was sure of his case and was quietly waiting until the gentlemen of the jury should weary of talking and should settle down to business. They did at about 10 o'clock this morning and after a little over two hours of deliberation passed up on the matter and returned the indictments as given.

As it was the dinner hour when they came in, the court room was not so full of anxious spectators as it had been. Those who were there, however, waiting for a sensation, had none to enjoy. The jury filed into the court room, looking hungry, tired and ready to go home. The court asked them if they had any matters to present. The foreman said he had and passed up some papers. The court glanced at them, handed them to the clerk, and then dismissed the jury. They struck a bee line for the county treasurer's office, court was adjourned for dinner and the few spectators went out to talk it over and wonder what the third paper was that the jury had passed in. It soon leaked out that there was another indictment, but no cajoling, coaxing or guessing at names could secure an affirmation or denial from the district attorney. It was generally assumed, however, that it was not an indictment for participation in the murder, either as accessory before or after the fact, but that it grew out of something which had occurred since the case had fallen into the hands of the government and that the party wanted was not at present just where the hand of the law can be laid upon him in an instant. That he will be secured in time, if on this continent, is affirmed. The district attorney did not want to be interviewed, but was inclined to compliment the jurors for their faithful work and their willingness to sift things thoroughly.

The friends of Miss Borden had nothing to say save that it had come out almost as they had expected, but they sternly affirmed that there had been no new evidence found, and that it only remained for a speedy trial before a jury to establish the fact of her innocence.

FIVE DAYS ACROSS THE OCEAN.

A New Route Between Montauk Point and Milford Haven.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—A cable despatch from London yesterday stated that at a meeting of the shareholders of the Milford Haven Railway Company, the chairman said that as a result of his visit to the United States it had been practically settled that a line of American steamers, to be called the Montauk and Milford line, would be established. The Milford Dock Company had obtained authority to raise £70,000 to be expended in providing accommodations for transatlantic steamers. The dispatch was the cause of discussion among steamshipmen. All acknowledge that the project would be successfully carried out it would produce a great revolution in not only the American-English steamship lines coming to this port, but also to the commerce of New York. The American terminal of the line is to be at Montauk point, the extreme eastern end of Long Island. It is expected that a twenty-steamer will make the voyage from Montauk to Milford in five days and the friends of the proposed line claim that the trip would be made in four and one-half days under favorable conditions. Montauk Point is 97½ miles from Sandy Hook. This is nearly a five hours run for the crack steamer. From Sandy Hook to the dock on the North river is five hours more. On the other side passengers and mail could be sent to London over the Great Western railroad several hours quicker than by Southampton or Liverpool. The mails could be got to London much quicker than if dropped at Queenstown. If the company only got this speedy delivery of mails and passengers the present Liverpool steamers would lose their business to a great extent.

EARTHQUAKES IN SAN SALVADOR.

Shock after Shock Strikes the City.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 2.—Steamer City of Panama brings further news of the earthquake in San Salvador on October 18. Signs of activity were noticed about the crater of the Conchequita volcano, near La Union, in the gulf of Fonseca. At 10 o'clock that night came a violent earthquake and the five thousand inhabitants of La Union fled to the beach. Shock after shock struck the city and the older buildings were tumbled into ruins. The stone cathedral was reduced to a formless heap and fifty or sixty other buildings were wrecked. Twenty-four persons were injured. One third of the island of Conchequita in the gulf of Fonseca, seven miles from La Union, was split off by the shock and suddenly sank out of sight. The crater of Conchequita did not break forth again, but it still shows signs of coming eruptions.

QUIET IN MADRID.

The People is not and has not been in Revolt.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—Though yesterday was a day of considerable excitement in this city there is nothing whatever to justify the assertion that the populace is or has been in revolt. Most of the excitement was occasioned by a report that the anarchists had again commenced their outrages. This report had its origin in the fact that a bomb loaded with gun powder had exploded near the central telegraph office. A great deal of noise was made by the explosion but no damage was done. The police believe the explosion was caused by boys bent upon mischief. Today the excitement has entirely subsided and quiet prevails.

Marine Disasters in Vineyard Sound.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 2.—Schooner Cerdic, British, before reported with rudder missing, was towed to New Bedford this morning by steam tug Right Arm. Schooner A. H. Peary of New York, from New York for Boston, coal-laden, ran ashore on East Side, while entering this harbor last night. She was floated this morning uninjured.

The Granite Cutters' Troubles Will Not be Settled Today.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2.—The officers of the Granite Cutters' National Union say the report that the troubles with the manufacturers here will be settled today is unfounded.

An Earthquake Shock in Tennessee.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 2.—A very perceptible earthquake shock was felt here at 3.04 this morning. The vibrations lasted ten seconds. The shock was not so severe as the one which first shook Charleston in 1886, but was like the lesser shocks which followed several days after. Hundreds of people felt the shock here and it has created a great sensation.

STEAMERS ARRIVED.

At Boston, Dec. 2, Colorado, from Hull, England.

At New York, Dec. 2, St. Ronans, from Liverpool.

At New York, Dec. 2, Ilaces, from Gibara.

At New York, Dec. 2, Neptune, from Montego Bay.

At New York, Dec. 2, Guernsey, from Sourabaya.

At New York, Dec. 2, Caribee, from Kingston.

At New York, Dec. 2, Britannic, from Liverpool.

G. E. Vernon & Co.,
Modern
AND
Antique Furniture,
No. 91 John Street.

INDIA WATCHING

Anxious about the Outcome of the Monetary Conference.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 2.—The newspaper press of India is watching with anxious interest the proceedings of the monetary conference. The Allahabad Pioneer says that the chief importance of Mr. De Rothschild's sum is its parentage. It is believed that Mr. De Rothschild was appointed a delegate mainly to strengthen the opinion of bankers and merchants in London. He now appears to be the mouthpiece of the government, for without the authority of the government he would never have made the proposal involving an alteration of the legal tender of silver. A further meaning attaches to his proposals, seeing that the British ministry, which has often anti-silver tendencies, recognizes the necessity of immediate steps being taken towards the support of silver and for securing the co-operation of other nations to that end. It is ordered also that the submitting of the proposals should have devolved upon Mr. Rothschild, as the anti-silver legislation of the past twenty years has found its warmest support among Jewish financiers, especially the Rothschilds who as the holders of chief government stocks gained enormously through the appreciation of gold. Probably the Baring crisis opened the eyes even of the De Rothschilds to the fact that the present strain involved by the scarcity of gold may be carried too far and bring on disasters that would obliterate the advantages secured by the monied interests. The Times says that India holds that the De Rothschild's scheme would pave the way to the ultimate adoption of international bimetallism.

M. Perier to Form a Cabinet.

PARIS, Dec. 2.—President Carnot has charged M. Perier to form a cabinet.

Hotel de Logerot
BY-THE-SEA.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Sea View Avenue and the Cliffs,
NEWPORT, R. I.
WILL BE OPEN JUNE 15, 1893.
Now ready for inspection.
Cottages, apartments and single rooms.
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OUR UNEQUALED STOCK
—OF—
FINE CLOTHING,
for Men and Boys
is Immense, Elegant and Cheap.
THE PUBLIC
appreciate these facts and are buying our goods freely. Every careful buyer will inspect our stock when in want of
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Newport One Price Clothing Co.,
LEADING OUTFITTERS

New Raisins, New Currants,
New Evaporated Apricots,
20 lbs. Granulated Sugar, $1.
New Buckwheat (all kinds),
New Cheese, Old Pop Corn,
Sirloin Steak, Round Steak,
New Citron and Mixed Nuts,
Candy (several kinds),
New Crop New Orleans Molasses,
New Creamery Butter,
Rump Steak, Pork Steak,
Roast Beef, Lamb and Mutton.
PRICES AWAY DOWN BELOW PAR.
E. L. PATSTONE, · 335 Thames Street.

This Morning's News.

To the Associated Press.

MR. CRISPS OPINION,

How Events Will Shape Themselves at Washington.

He is Opposed to an Extra Session but Thinks It Can Hardly Be Avoided.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—Speaker Crisp has returned from his trip to New York, where he was in conference with ex-Secretary Whitney and other close friends of Mr. Cleveland. It was decided to postpone the question of an extra session until after the holidays, and until Mr. Cleveland can have time to give the matter and all the attending circumstances full consideration. In the meantime there will be a conference of the Democratic leaders here for the purpose of outlining the policy which shall be pursued by the present congress. Speaker Crisp said:

"By Feb. 1 Mr. Cleveland will be able to judge better of the necessities which would demand the immediate attention of congress. Mr. Cleveland wishes to avoid an extra session if possible, as he does not believe that it is expedient to precipitate legislation on the threshold of a new administration. If, however, public interest and the universal voice of the party managers should make it appear best, of course the president will yield to their wishes."

About an Extra Session.

Speaker Crisp does not favor an extra session of congress for general legislation. In this he is supported by Senators Carlisle, Gorman, Vest, Brice and others. If a session should be called, the president will announce specifically in his proclamation the object for which it is called. The main point of calling the session would be the method by which the subject of tariff reform should be conducted, rather than to attempt to reach immediate legislation. There are two lines of policy proposed. Mr. Cleveland and his advisers, with Mr. Whitney at their head, look upon the tariff commission plan, which was announced authoritively in these dispatches days ago, with most favor.

The representatives and senators in the Fifty-third congress who are likely to compose the ways and means and finance committees are not friendly to that scheme. They argue that when the commission has completed its labors the bill proposed would have to go through the usual parliamentary course of introduction, reference to a committee for consideration, action and report, which would cause delay and consume time. Therefore the plan which meets with equal favor and is

More Likely to Be Adopted

is to call an extra session, organize the house, appoint the ways and means committee with instructions to proceed forthwith, in conjunction with the new secretary and other officials of the treasury, with the preparation of a tariff revenue bill on Democratic lines. In the meantime congress shall take a recess until September to enable the committee to report a thoroughly completed and satisfactory measure and one which will require but little discussion from the Democratic side. This course would not be objected to by Mr. Cleveland, although he would much prefer that some method, if possible, should be adopted which would not necessitate an extra session.

Speaker Crisp says in addition to tariff matters that, from what he has learned of the financial situation, it is not so clear in his mind that an extra session can be avoided at any rate. This, however, can be determined only after the situation is officially known. It is clear to his mind, as it is to Senator Carlisle and other authorities, that there will be a large falling off of the revenue from customs after January, which would help to complicate matters. Should this be realized before March 4, an extra session cannot well be avoided.

Verdict Reached in a Will Case.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2.—In the matter of the contest of the will of Matilda P. Jenness, late of Pembroke, in which upward of $54,000 is involved, which has been on trial in the supreme court the past eleven days, the jury returned a sealed verdict, although it is understood that it is in favor of sustaining the will and against appellants. Numerous exceptions were taken on the trial, and the case will go to the full bench on questions of law.

Signs of a Wreck.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—From wreckage that has drifted ashore at Ullapool, in the northwest of Scotland, it is feared that a large steamer from a German port, bound for New York, may have been wrecked. Among the wreckage are bottles bearing the addresses of New York and German houses. The wreckage is probably from some steamer on the way to America.

Cleveland's Summons.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The paper served on President-elect Cleveland was only a notification that he was a defendant party in the suit of Willis B. Smith against the New York committee of foreign bondholders that will be called in the chancery court next Monday. His deposition will probably be taken, and he will be represented by an attorney.

"She's a Great Man."

ATCHISON, Kas., Dec. 2.—Ex-Senator Ingalls has left for another lecture tour. He will devote the greater part of his lectures to industrial questions. Asked his opinion of the candidacy of Mrs. Lease for United States senator, Mr. Ingalls simply said, with a satirical smile, "She's a great man, isn't she?"

Grain Blockade Growing Worse.

SIOUX CITY, S. D., Dec. 2.—The grain blockade is growing serious. There are at least 2,500,000 bushels of grain in elevators, and in many places warehouses, vacant stores and even residences are filled. The railroads do not seem to be able to cope with the blockade.

THE POSTAL SERVICE

Is In Need of Further Appropriations. About the Star Route System.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The annual report of Second Assistant Postmaster General Bell states that the appropriation of $2,8??,??0 for the railway mail service for the current fiscal year is deemed insufficient, and an appropriation of $2,941,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1894, will be asked.

Mr. Bell recognized the objectionable features in the method of awarding star route contracts to professionals, their interest being not so much in the character of the service to be performed as in the extent of profit to be derived from its subletting. But he feels that all modification of the law authorizing sub-letting would result in building up a more objectionable system. He is strong in the belief that the best way to acquire good service is to rigidly enforce existing regulations. The service is better today than a year ago, because contractors realize that they must comply with obligations.

In regard to the railway lines he expresses appreciation of the hearty manner in which they have co-operated with the department, and says that with a single exception the trunk lines have signified their readiness to establish schedules which will render the service more complete.

DIAZ' POPULARITY

Attested by the Demonstrations on the Occasion of His Inauguration

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 2.—The fourth inauguration of General Diaz as President of Mexico, took place amid great pomp in the chamber of deputies. The houses were decorated and the streets were crowded. The constitutional oath was administered by the president of the chamber. After the ceremony President Diaz went to the palace, where he received congratulations for two hours. The highest army officers presented him with an album containing their autographs. During the ceremony of inauguration cannons were fired and bands played in the streets. All the ministers resigned, but were immediately reinstated. An inauguration banquet was given in the palace to the president by senators and deputies. The palace was magnificently decorated and illuminated. Fireworks were set off, and almost every building in the city was a blaze of light. The reelection of the president is received with demonstrations of unqualified satisfaction everywhere in the country.

Professor Nelson's Discovery.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Dec. 2.—Professor Nelson's daughters have arrived in Grand Forks with information that he penetrated by boat from Red lake to within ten miles of the Lake of the Woods. He urges the feasibility of constructing a short canal which will turn the waters of the Lake of the Woods into Red lake, and thus make it navigable from that lake to Grand Forks. If this canal proves profitable, it will make the upper Red river valley a large pine lumber tilling region.

German Justice.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—Major Heinrichs of the Fourth Upper Silesian infantry has been sentenced by court-martial to one year's imprisonment in a fortress, for having caused the death of seven privates last summer. Heinrichs commanded his whole battalion to swim the Neisse in all their accoutrements. Seven men went under and were drowned.

Fairchild Denies It.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—In reference to the report that he had been offered the secretaryship of the treasury by Mr. Cleveland, Mr. Fairchild said to a representative of the United Press that he had not now and never had the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Cleveland wished him to take any position under his administration.

Winter Figuring.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 2.—There is no truth in the report that the strike at the Carnegie works will be reopened. A meeting of the men was held, but the only matter taken into consideration was that of providing relief for the families of the strikers who are in need of assistance.

Fortifications Estimates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The estimates for fortifications for the next fiscal year are more than $7,000,000, but it is probable that the subcommittee will not incorporate into its bill more than $1,500,000, and perhaps only $1,200,000.

Riotous Strikers.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—A dispatch from Liege states that the Horloz strikers stoned and fired upon the gendarmes sent to maintain order at the mines. The gendarmes returned the fire, killing one and wounding three.

Death Sentence Awaits Him.

TRENTON, Dec. 2.—John Kocis, a Slav, who, in a fit of jealousy last July, shot and killed Mary Majolis, his mistress, was found guilty of murder in the first degree and will be sentenced to death next Monday.

Trefethen's Trial.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—It was hoped by ex-Governor John D. Long, counsel for James A. Trefethen, charged with the murder of Tena Davis of Everett, that the trial would be held this month; but it is now doubtful if it can be reached so soon. The three judges who are to sit in the case have the assigning of a day for trial, but as yet none has been named.

Town Treasurer a Defaulter.

ENFIELD, Me., Dec. 2.—A. L. Chapman, town treasurer, is short in his accounts. Chapman is a partner in J. L. Mullen's general store at Montague. Mullen & Co. are also financially embarrassed. The firm's liabilities are about $5,000. The town of Enfield will bring suit against Treasurer Chapman's bondsmen.

Lawrence Journal Changes Hands

LAWRENCE, Mass., Dec. 2.—The plant and job printing department of the Lawrence Journal was sold yesterday to The Sunday Register, the new Lawrence paper. The Journal will be kept in the Sweeny family but all the rest goes to The Register.

Where is George Roberts?

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—George Roberts, 3? years old, has been missing from his home at 8 Dove street, Highlands, since noon on Monday and his relatives are at a loss as to his whereabouts. Roberts was employed on the West End street railway.

About Time.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 2.—It is semi-officially stated that all differences between the grand trunk directors of this city and the Concord branch of the National Party? ... will be settled today, and that the men will return to work in a few days.

Opera House Ablaze

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 2.—Nichols' Opera house in New Canaan, owned by G. H. F. Nichols of New York, took fire from a defective flue, and several thousand dollars damage was done. The loss is fully covered by the insurance.

In the Jury's Hands.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Dec. 2.—The Hallorau poisoning case, which has been on trial all this week, was given to the jury at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. They had not reported when the court adjourned last evening.

HOT TIMES IN MADRID

Riotous Demonstrations by the Excited Populace.

MADRID, Dec. 2.—Yesterday was a day of interrupted tumult and apprehension throughout the city. Thousands of men did not go to work at the usual hour, but waited in groups at street corners near the center of the city. They were joined by crowds of loafers, anarchists and rowdies. Thousands gathered at the Puerta del Sol and began shouting against the ministry and the municipal authorities. The police tried to disperse them, but were repulsed. Red and black flags were waved as the police retreated, and cheers for anarchy and the revolution were given. Reinforcements were called, but before they arrived most of the crowd had drifted into side streets.

At 2 o'clock the crowd gathered again, 11,000 or 12,000 strong. Black flags were more numerous, and many of the men were armed with clubs. The crowd surged up to the steps of the home office, shouting "Down with the government!" "Down with the city thieves!" "Crush the upper ten thousand!" "Give us our rights!" etc. The building was closed and a call was sent out for more military and police protection. Before troops arrived the cry

"To the Palace"

was raised, and the mob started down the Calle del Arenal shouting, singing and waving flags. Stones, clubs and pieces of metal from work shops were thrown through the windows on both sides of the street; respectable citizens were thrown down and trampled or compelled to join the mob, and several shops in side streets were forced open and plundered.

When half way to the plaza before the palace, the rear end of the mob was intercepted and dispersed by police, who broke in from a side street with drawn sabres. The struggle between police and people lasted about ten minutes, as the men fought back stubbornly with whatever weapons they could find. Two policemen were knocked senseless with stones, and two market women, who had joined the mob, were cut down by sabres.

Meantime the foremost part of the mob reached the open space before the palace. They shouted for "justice to the poor," the dismissal of the ministry and the punishment of the municipal officials who were stealing the people's money. A body of mounted police charged upon them down the Calle del Arenal and after another struggle dispersed them. Several persons were injured in the fight, and twelve rioters captured.

After the Fight

the rioters gathered in groups on street corners, and a thousand or more shouted and sang at the Puerta del Sol. During this desultory demonstration, Senor Sagasta, the ex-premier, rode by. He was greeted with cheers from all sides, and many followed him, calling out their approval of his course in advocating the prosecution of the municipal authorities.

Crowds continued to gather in the open spaces until midnight. Mounted police moved in squads through the city, and dispersed them as fast as they assembled. All the troops in the city were held in readiness to respond to the first call for assistance. The guards at the government buildings and the palace have been doubled. The uneasiness felt by the wealthier classes is little less than a panic. The police and military are preparing for more trouble, as nobody believes that the demonstration has spent itself.

The bitterness against the government is intense among the laboring and artisan classes. The change in the ministry of the interior apparently will accomplish nothing toward averting a cabinet crisis, as popular feeling against the whole present government is so thoroughly aroused that it can be allayed only by the retirement of the cabinet in a body.

Echo of the Coal Combine.

TRENTON, Dec. 2.—The arguments in the case of the application of the state for the appointment of a receiver to conduct the coal business of the New Jersey Central railroad was begun before Chancellor McGill yesterday, and will continue for probably four days. This is one of the most important of the cases growing out of the Reading coal "combine."

Frozen to Death.

NEWBURYPORT, Mass., Dec. 2.—Dennis Martin, a laborer, 31 years old, was found frozen to death by the side of the track of the Newburyport railroad. He was nearly covered with snow, showing that he had been there many hours. He was observed Wednesday afternoon in an intoxicated condition. Near the body was an empty bottle.

Notable Desperado Captured.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 2.—Ellsworth Wyatt, one of the Dalton gang of desperadoes, was captured at the home of his uncle in Casey. Wyatt was taken unawares, but showed fight and only surrendered with the muzzle of a shotgun in his face. He is wanted in Kansas for murder, where a reward of $900 awaits his captors.

Controlled by the American.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The American Express company took charge yesterday of the express business done over the New York and New England railroad and has established direct connection between this city and Boston. The business has been done for years by the Adams Express company.

"Corkey Jack" Is Dead.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Dec. 2.—John Enright, an old character known as "Corkey Jack," was found dead in bed. His old figure, nearly bent double, has been a familiar figure on the streets for years. It is believed he was over 100 years old.

Drowned in a Bathtub.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 2.—A man was found dead in a bathtub at Merrill's bathrooms. He was an inmate of the Togus Soldiers' home. His underclothes were marked "J. T. Reynolds."

Big Mine Shuts Down.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Dec. 2.—Barnum mine at Pittston, one of the largest anthracite mines, has suspended operations indefinitely. Four hundred men are thrown out of work.

DR. SCOTT'S FUNERAL.

The East Room of the White House Is Again a Place of Sorrow.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The funeral services of Rev. Dr. John W. Scott took place in the White House yesterday afternoon, just five weeks from the day when the services over his daughter, the wife of President Harrison, were held in the same place. The east room was filled with friends and acquaintances of the family. The casket lay in the center. At either end stood a sago palm, the branches of which met overhead, forming a complete arch. On the casket lay a wreath of lilac orchids, enclosing a spray of lillies of the valley, a bouquet of the same lillies and a wreath of white roses. Around the casket were a number of floral offerings, including a star of red and white immortelles, and several bouquets of chrysanthemums. The mantels of the room were spread with palms and maiden hair ferns.

Rev. T. S. Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant, who conducted the services, made a brief invocation, concluding with the Lord's prayer, in which all joined. A choir then sang "Rock of Ages." Scripture reading by Dr. Hamlin followed. Dr. Hamlin then read a sketch of Dr. Scott's life and a tribute to his memory. "Asleep in Jesus" was then rendered by the quartet, and the services closed with prayer.

After the family had retired an opportunity was given to those present to look upon the face of their departed friend. At 7 p. m. the funeral party left by the Pennsylvania road for Washington, Pa., where the burial takes place today.

"NOT GUILTY."

Dr. Briggs Thus Pleads and the Prosecution Takes Up the Case.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The consideration of the long series of objections filed by Dr. Charles A. Briggs to the charges of heresy was continued at yesterday's session of the Episcopal court. After considerable discussion Moderator Bliss called upon the defendant to plead guilty or not guilty. "Before I answer to that question," Dr. Briggs said: "I must insist that all the evidence against me be read."

"I rise to a point of information," Dr. Robinson said: "Is Dr. Briggs in earnest?" To which the defendant replied that he was.

The moderator ruled that Dr. Briggs must plead to the charges at once. "I am not guilty," answered Dr. Briggs.

The prosecuting committee proposed that some limit be fixed to the trial, but the suggestion was bitterly opposed and dropped. Colonel McCook then formally opened the case against Dr. Briggs, and an adjournment was taken until Monday.

BUDDENSIEK IS FREE.

He Caused Many Deaths by Erecting Ramshackle Buildings in Gotham.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—Warden Brown of Sing Sing prison, in reply to an inquiry from Recorder Smythe as to the conduct of Charles A. Buddensiek, who was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in state prison and fined $500 in 1885, for building unsafe houses in this city, stated that the prisoner's conduct had been above reproach. In consequence he was released this morning when his time had expired, and the $500 fine was remitted.

Buddensiek was a building contractor and gained an unenviable reputation for erecting buildings in which the materials used were of the cheapest kind. A row of residences on West Sixtieth street, in course of erection, tumbled down during a storm and killed several of the workmen employed thereon. Buddensiek was indicted for manslaughter, and his trial, conviction and sentence quickly followed.

INSANE OR DISHONEST?

Checkered Career of a Young Man Who Began Stealing While in College.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Francis J. Holland, one of three young men who were arrested on the charge of committing burglary at the factory of Glover & Willcomb, in Hyde Park, is credited by the police with establishing quite a criminal record for himself during the last six months. Holland is 27 years old and is the son of a liquor dealer of this city. When a student at Harvard college about a year ago, he started his criminal career by stealing several articles of more or less value from his college companions. He was arrested, arraigned in court for larceny, adjudged insane and sent to the asylum at Westborough. He escaped from that institution and came to Boston, hiring a room on Ashburton place with another young man.

Within a few days after his appearance in Boston he called at the furniture store of a well-known firm and ordered a lot of articles sent to his room, payment on the instalment plan being promised. These goods were immediately sent from Ashburton place to an auction room and sold. Instead of personally calling at the auction room for the proceeds of the sale, Holland sent his room-mate for the money, and the latter was arrested and subsequently sentenced to prison for complicity in this swindling affair. Through the information given by this prisoner the police captured Holland, but while his name, age, height, etc., were being recorded at the station house, he dashed out of the door and escaped.

He was rearrested in a few days, and the court again concluded that he was insane and ordered his removal to an asylum. He made his escape a second time and was next heard from in Philadelphia, where he passed a worthless check upon a friend of his father's. Later he committed some misdeed in Bridgeport, Conn., for which he was arrested in New York city. He was taken to Bridgeport and sentenced to jail. Escaping from there, he came to Boston, and, according to the police, obtained goods from Little, Brown & Co., the bookdealers, and Graham & Co., dealers in boots and shoes, by means of worthless checks. He wound up his operations by the burglary at Glover & Willcomb's.

GOOD WORK RECORDED.

What the Massachusetts Prison Association Has Done During the Past Year.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—The annual meeting of the Massachusetts Prison association was held at the Women's Educational and Industrial union for the transaction of business and the election of officers. Preceding the election of officers was the presentation and adoption of the reports of the work of the year. The treasurer's report showed that the receipts for the past year had been $5967.83, and the expenditures $5,5??.?? The report of the committee on legislation dealt with drunkenness and the law governing it, and covered the work of the committee. Rev. E. B. Allen read the reports of the relief and protection committee, which showed the expenditures for the relief of discharged prisoners during the past year to be $1,6??, and the receipts $1118. The meeting was devoted so exclusively to business that there was little opportunity afforded for the discussion of the large problems relating to crime and its treatment.

LOOKING FOR HIS WIFE.

A Maine Sea Captain Robbed While He Was on a Voyage.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—"I want my wife," said Captain George A. Armstrong of Bangor, Me., to Captain Watts of police division 3 yesterday. Captain Armstrong is one of the best known seamen that sail from the Maine coast, and is now hunting for his better half, who, he alleges, has left his home to live with a man in this city. Captain Watts asked the Bangor man to relate his story, and this is what he said:

"I left my wife at home over a year and a half ago, when I started on a long voyage to China. During my absence I did not hear from her at all, and when I arrived home two months ago, imagine my surprise to find my wife had left the city a long time ago. She took with her about all the property I left her in charge of, which included $816, which was in her name deposited at the bank, and a large amount of very valuable India silk which belongs to me.

"You find me the woman so that I can get back that silk and then she can do what she pleases as long as she does not trouble me."

Special Officer Abbott was assigned to the case, and in company with Captain Armstrong, started out to find the latter's wife.

POTTER FILES EXCEPTIONS.

It Will Result in the Case Going to the United States Supreme Court.

BOSTON, Dec. 2.—Asa P. Potter has filed exceptions to the rulings of Judge Putnam of the United States circuit court, who sustained eighteen counts of the indictment charging Potter with making false entries in the books. Yesterday was the last on which exceptions could be filed. He alleges that the counts in the indictment do not state the name of the comptroller to whom the reports were made, and that they should have done so. He alleges that the counts should state the name of the bank examiner who, it was alleged, was deceived by the reports. It is also objected that the counts should have alleged that Potter was in duty bound to see that the books were correctly kept, and legally obliged to know that there were false entries in the books. This brings the case before the United States supreme court on questions of law, but does not delay the trial of Potter, which will take place Jan. 24.

GRANGERS OF MAINE

Are Anxious to Have Legislation on the Subject of Tax Reform.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 2.—The executive committee of the state grange and state board of agriculture met here in conference on matters of interest to farmers. They propose to put the question of tax reform in the legislature the coming winter, and this was discussed at this meeting. The listing system, in a somewhat modified form, will be the basis of their proposed legislation, and committees will be carefully selected to look after the work and be present in the legislative halls. It is claimed that a majority of the house support tax reform. Reports at the annual meeting in Lewiston will show that there is but slight change in the membership of the grange, it being about 1600. The order is on a good, healthy basis. Four new granges have been organized during the year and three organized.

PATRICK ROONEY'S WOE.

His Wife Has Taken His Children and Skipped with Another Man.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 2.—Patrick Rooney, a resident of Globe Village, Fall River, has been in this city for several days looking for a man named John Lee, who, he claims married his wife on Oct. 15, in this city, while Rooney was serving a sentence of ninety days in jail for the non-support of his wife and three children.

Rooney says he doesn't care to effect a reconciliation with his wife, but wants to find his children who disappeared with his wife after the consummation of the alleged matrimonial contract.

It is thought that Lee has gone to England. Rooney's wife had instituted proceedings for divorce against him while he was in Savannah and when he came back she had him arrested for non-support.

Yale-Princeton Debate Proposed.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 2.—The Yale union, the debating society of Yale university, has received a challenge from the American Whist and Cliosophic society of Princeton, for a debate between the two societies at a time and place to be agreed upon later. There is little doubt that the challenge will be accepted by Yale. A vote will be taken at a meeting of the Yale union. It is probable that the debate will take place in New York city during February.

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C. J. MOORE, Sole Agent,
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On Broadway—Fine dwelling with over 12,000 square feet of land, for $9,000.
On Bay View avenue—Dwelling and 47,?? square feet of land, for $7,?00.
On East Bowery street—Dwelling with 6,500 square feet of land, at $5,000.
On Howard avenue—Very desirable house with all modern improvements, for $12,000.
Several other bargains.
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The Royal of England is one of the strongest companies in the world and has assets in America amounting to $6,973,780.
In addition to these the following, all strictly first-class, are represented by this agency. It will be seen that there is none among them of the smaller and weaker sort.

Pennsylvania,	$3,185,310
Connecticut,	2,500,391
Orient of Hartford,	1,977,161
Norwich Union,	1,792,584
Westchester,	1,040,098
Merchants,	1,600,110

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NEW BOOKS.

The Duchess of Berry and the Court of Louis XVIII, by Imbert de Saint Armand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. Scribner's Sons, New York.

Saint Armand's histories of the Famous Women of the French Court increase in interest as the list grows. This is the first of three volumes on the fascinating Duchess. The second, connecting her with the Court of Charles X, has recently been published, and the third is soon to follow. This volume begins with the childhood of Marie Caroline Ferdinande Louise de Bourbon, closely related to as many royalties as was the Lady Margaret Douglas of English history, though not like her destined to leave a royal line. The little princess was born in troubled times. The storm of revolution had swept her world, and the fairest parts of Europe were battle grounds.

"Her ears were accustomed early to the noises of war, the ominous pealing of bells, the thunder of cannon, and the clamor of the populace, as well as to the roaring of tempestuous seas. Thus her childhood had served an apprenticeship which her youth was to find advantageous. Later, when she had to cross the ocean and the Mediterranean, when she was obliged to brave every danger, endure all fatigue, and lead the life of battlefields, that vigorous soul which had been tempered in her childhood came anew to her aid, and in danger she recognized the familiar companion of her earliest years."

Generous, sympathetic, light-hearted and courageous, Marie Caroline was an ideal princess. Without being a beauty she had the better gift of pleasing, and fine complexion and sunny hair made her agreeable to look at, if her features were irregular.

"Engaging and benevolent, kindly to every one, pious, but not aggressively so, proud of her origin, yet as polite, as amiable, to a poor man as to a great lord, easily amused, and always disposed to see the good side of things, a southern nature, enligtened and vivified by the brilliant sun of Italy, she enjoyed mere living.

"She, who was to be the victim of revolutions at every period of her life, had been condemned from her cradle to a series of portentous misfortunes. * * * As valiant as her ancestor, Henri IV., she was to live in an epoch as troublous as that of the Béarnais, and like him to preserve a truly prodigious ardor, boldness and gaiety in the midst of the most terrible crises and greatest dangers."

Truly the French court did wisely when Marie Caroline was selected as the bride of the Duke of Berry. It seems to have been love before the first sight, with the two, if we may credit the sentiments expressed in the letters that passed between them, and certainly their after life as long as the Duke lived was a picture of domestic happiness. It is a pretty bit of romance, this gracious young princess married by proxy in her own land to a man she had never met, and starting out to join him in that kingdom whose delight she was to be for a few years. It was a royal progress, though interrupted by a quarantine at Marseilles, but even this was turned into a festival in her honor. And it is a pretty home life the palace of the Elysée saw, the life of this pair who "had the same frankness and gaiety, the same love for the arts, and the same thirst for pleasure." The radiant, seventeen-years-old child of the South was welcomed as typical of the new and happy France, in contrast to the sad and melancholy daughter of Marie Antoinette, whom early sorrow had too deeply overshadowed for her ever to reach the sunshine again.

But Marie Caroline had a heart that, while it felt grief intensely, felt as strongly the comfort of resignation and the joy of living. The death of that "very high and very powerful" one-day-old princess, her first born, the death of the so hoped-for heir whose life was briefer still, and the cruel assassination of her husband before four years of her life in France had ended, left her still the strong and courageous woman, the princess who was to find new happiness in what she could do for the kingdom that had adopted her.

It was only for a time on the death of the Duke that she was all the sufferer. One of her attendants tells of the return to the palace from the scene of the assassination.

"Madame regained consciousness when we entered the court of the Elysée; with her leg ... as she groped for him from whom she had just been separated; to find herself apart from him gave her a moment of terrible despair. We wanted to take her to her apartment; she refused this and went straight to that of Monseigneur. This was another agony for her. Everything was in readiness to receive him who was no more; his arm chair drawn up, his dressing gown spread out; all excepting himself, except life. * * * She wept over everything belonging to him; no longer restraining the outbreak of her sorrow, her cries were heartrending. She was determined to stay in this chamber, and remained on her knees beside the bed, which she clutched with ... nervously contracted fingers. She, so calm, so courageous during the dreadful night, now abandoned herself to the very excess of despair. * * * I gently entreated her to undress herself, for her clothes were still wet with blood."

The birth of the prince, the late Count of Chambord, gave a new hope and new position to the Duchess of Berry. It was now as mother of the future king that the country honored her. This volume closes with the death of Louis XVIII, and some happy years ... to follow for the mother of the children of France.

As pictures of the period they represent, these books have a great historical value. As books of interest, from the novelty and romance of the subject and the skillful way it has been treated by M. Saint Armand, their claim is also great.

THE MAGAZINES.

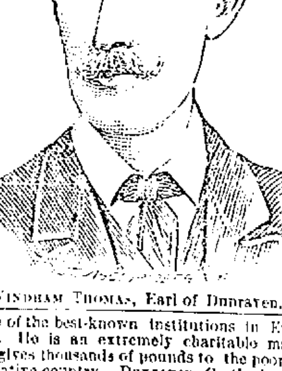
Harper's Magazine for December is a superb Christmas number, unexcelled in the quality of its contributions and in the beauty of its illustrations. It opens with a descriptive paper, "A New Light on the Chinese," by Henry Burden McDowell, illustrated by Theodore Wores. Among its other features is a story by Mary E. Wilkins, entitled "Giles Corey, Yeoman," recalling the tragedies attendant upon the strange witchcraft delusion in Salem, Massachusetts, two hundred years ago. A series of five illustrations of the ballad "Lord Bateman," drawn by William Makepeace Thackeray, and here published for the first time, will also attract attention. Mrs. Anne Thackeray Ritchie tells how these drawings were discovered. A ... article on "Some Types of the Virgin," by Theodore Child, presents an interesting history of the Madonna in art, and is accompanied by eight illustrations from the old masters. Constance Fenimore Woolson contributes an entertaining story of "A Christmas Party," and there is also a charming Christmas tale, entitled "La Réveillon," by the French writer, Ferdinand Fabre. "Noël," a Christmas carol, by Louise Imogen Guiney, is beautifully illustrated by ... Du Mond. Thomas Bailey Aldrich contributes a poem entitled "Nourmadee." Among the short stories, there is a sketch by H. C. Bunner, entitled "Crazy Wife's Ship," a frontispiece illustration by E. A. Abbey; a sketch by Charles G. D. Roberts, "Do Seek their Meat from God," illustrated by Remington; a tale by Owen Wister, "How Lin McLean went East," with four illustrations; a story entitled "Fan's Mummy," by Eva Wilder McGlasson; and a pair of sketches, "A Cameo and a Pastel," by Brander Matthews. Julian Hawthorne contributes a sonnet entitled "The Mystery," and Mary E. Wilkins a series of four pastels in prose. In the Editor's Study, Charles Dudley Warner presents some interesting thoughts concerning the development of American literature, and pleads for a more vigorous quality of holiday literature. A new and attractive feature in connection with this department is the introduction of eight illustrations from drawings by Francis Day.

The Century for December falls into the current of the Christmas feeling with a number of features. First of all, it has a beautiful and appropriate special cover. In addition to this there are five full-page engravings of pictures by American artists on religious themes, besides a frontispiece of a "Madonna and Child" by Dagnan-Bouveret. The American artists are Simmons, Du Mond, Thayer, Miss Macomber, and Blashfield. There are several poems and stories reflecting the Christmas feeling, and more or less relating to the holiday. These include "My Cousin Fanny," by Thomas Nelson Page; "Their Christmas Meeting," by Florence Watters Snedeker; and discussions of "The Effect of Scientific Study upon Religious Beliefs," by H. S. Williams; and of "The Problem of Poverty," by Washington Gladden; and subjects relating to child-life, such as "Some Tenement-House Evils," by Lillian W. Betts; "The Prevention of Blindness in Infants," by Swan M. Burnett; and a series of poems about children entitled "Some More Boys" by James Whitcomb Riley, with illustrations by Kemble. In addition to the two short stories the number contains five more; "The New Cadinier," by Edward Eggleston; "A Knight of the Legion of Honor," by F. Hopkinson Smith, author of "Colonel Carter of Cartersville;" "Serene's Religious Experience," by Cornelia Atwood Pratt; and two of Grace King's separate series of "Balcony Stories," entitled "The Balcony" and "A Drama of Three." In addition to these seven short stories the number contains the second part of "Sweet Bells Out of Tune," the New York society novel by Mrs. Burton Harrison, the author of "The Anglomaniacs," and the opening part of the posthumous novel of Western life by Wolcott Balestier, entitled "Benefits Forgot." Nearly all of these stories are attractively illustrated. Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer tells of "Picturesque New York;" Mrs. Pennell, in the second paper of the series entitled "To Gipsyland," tells of her experience among the Hungarians and Bohemians. There are four papers of biographical or autobiographical nature, as follows:—"Leaves from the Autobiography of Tommaso Salvini," in which the great tragedian relates the reminiscences of his youth and his early experiences on the stage; Rev. Stopford A. Brooke's article of personal reminiscence and criticism, entitled "Impressions of Browning and his Art;" Ronald J. McNeill's article on Jenny Lind, forming the first of a new series of papers on "Notable Women," and Archibald Forbes's paper on "War Correspondence as an Art."

The investigation of the school-room work in the public schools of our principal cities made for the Forum by Dr. J. M. Rice has provoked a volume of comment and correspondence perhaps unequalled in periodical literature. In the December number appear the results of Dr Rice's investigation of the schools of St. Louis and of Indianapolis. Confirming the conclusion reached by Dr. Rice, President Eliot, of Harvard University, writes perhaps his best contribution to periodical literature on "Wherein Popular Education has Failed." The World's Fair is discussed from two points of view—Mrs. Van Rensselaer, the well-known writer on art, shows that the Fair is the noblest of all object lessons in art, and Rev. John W. Chadwick, following Bishop Potter's notable article in the October Forum, tells why Congress must rescind its action and the Fair must be opened on Sunday. Another timely group of articles is on the Problems of Poverty. Professor Francis G. Peabody, of Harvard, who made for the Forum a study of the German system of poor-relief, especially in Dresden, writes a minute description of this system, which has rendered a case of acute want impossible and has banished beggary. Following this, Mr. Jacob A Riis tells of the specific needs of the poor in New York city, and shows how help for them is hindered by politics. Mr. W. H. Mallock, writing on "Are Scott, Dickens, and Thackeray Obsolete?" makes a most entertaining study of these masters of fiction; and James Whitcomb Riley explains the true function of dialect in literature in his own characteristic way. Among other articles in this number are one on "Politics as a Career," by ex-Senator Edmunds; another by Mrs. Fawcett, the well-known English writer, on "Women in English Politics," and a thorough study of the Swedish system of regulating the liquor traffic by giving the monopoly of it to municipalities, by Mr. John Graham Brooks, who visited Sweden for the Forum to make this investigation.

THE CHALLENGER FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Yachtsmen are anxiously awaiting the arrival of steamship Aurania, which is due in New York tomorrow, its mails containing the formal challenge of Lord Dunraven for the America's cup. Eight times in succession the Americans have won this very much coveted prize, but the English yachtsmen are evidently determined not to allow them to hold it continuously without good defense. Lord Dunraven, the challenger, is regarded as one of the most thorough going yachtsmen in England. Three years ago he challenged for the cup. It was then his idea to send the Valkyrie over to compete, but the plan fell through. Dunraven is not a strikingly handsome man nor has he a sturdy physique, but he has health and an abundance of wealth, so much so that he is constantly called upon to act as patron to



Windham Thomas, Earl of Dunraven.

some of the best-known institutions in England. He is an extremely charitable man, and gives thousands of pounds to the poor of his native country. Dunraven Castle is undoubtedly the most beautiful seat to be found in the kingdom.

Wyndham-Thomas, the present and fourth earl, is Viscount Mountearl and Adare and Baron Adare of Adare in Ireland. He was born at the Adare Abbey, February 12, 1841, and was educated at Christ Church, Oxford. In 1865 he entered the First Life Guards, but quit the army in 1867, going to Abyssinia as a correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. He followed the Franco-German war for the same paper. In 1871 he succeeded to his titles and estates, and in 1875 was appointed lord lieutenant and sheriff principal of the county of Sterling. During two of Lord Salisbury's administrations he served as under secretary for the colonies, but resigned in 1887.

Bric-a-Brac.

LIFE'S FOREST TREES.

The day grows brief; the afternoon is slanting
Down to the west; there is no time to waste.
If you have any seed of good for planting
You must, you must make haste.

Not as of old do you enjoy earth's pleasures
(The only joys that last are those we give);
Across the grave you cannot take gains, treasures,
But good and kind deeds live.

I would not wait for any great achievement,
You may not live to reach the far-off goal,
Speak soothing words to some heart in bereavement,
Aid some up-struggling soul.

Teach some weak life to strive for independence,
Reach out a hand to some one in sore need,
Tho' it seems ..., yet in their descendants
May blossom this chance seed.

On each life path, like costly flowers faded
And cast away, are pleasures that are dead,
Good deeds, like trees, whereunder, fed and shaded,
Souls yet unborn may tread.

—[Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

FANCIES.

If strict ideas ever come,
That Boston lady had 'em,
She never said "chrysanthemum,"
She said "chrysanthe-madam."

—[Life.

"Eleven years old? You are very small for your age."

Little girl—"Yes'm; we have always lived in a flat."—[Puck.

Photographer—"How will you have your portrait, sir, mounted or unmounted?"

Major Gruff—"Mounted, by all means, sir. I want you to understand that I am a cavalry officer, sir."—[King's Jester.

Friend—"It seems to me that I have seen something like that before. What is that painting after?"

"Impecunious artist—"At present it is after a purchaser."—[Harvard Lampoon.

Mrs Parke Slope—"That new family across the way played a mean trick on me today."

Mr. Parke Slope—"How?"

Mrs. Parke Slope—"They moved in while I was down town shopping."—[Brooklyn Eagle.

Queer party—"Got any barometers?"

"Salesman—"No! this is a book store. Don't keep 'em."

"Excuse me! but I notice in the weather reports that the barometer is sometimes stationery."—[Siftings.

St. Peter—"Did you ever do anything very bad?"

Fair arrival—"I smuggled a few laces through the custom-house."

St. Peter—"O, well, come in. We can't get along without women."—[New York Weekly.

Mr. J. Crowell Sprinter, the noted athlete, was loafing away the morning in Tom De Witt's bachelor apartments, when he noticed a handsome silver mug that stood on the table.

"Hello! where did you get this?" he asked.

"That is a first prize, and commemorates the only event in which I ever won a cup," answered Tom.

"You? Where?" ejaculated Mr. Sprinter in astonishment. "Oh! I see the date, June 7th, 1861."

"Yes; that was my birthday."

"No wonder you won it," said Mr. Sprinter disgustedly; "there was no competition!"—[Smith, Gray & Co.'s Monthly.

PERSONALS.

....General Diaz, who in June last was elected to the Presidency of Mexico for another term, was formally inaugurated yesterday.

....The engagement of Mr. H. R. Noyes, son of Hon. Charles J. Noyes, ex-speaker of the Massachusetts house of representatives, to Miss Gertrude E. Williams of Roxbury is announced.

....Henry M. Colcord, who rode across the Niagara river on the back of Blondin, the famous rope-walker, in 1859, is now 59 years of age, and since 1863 has been painting portraits in Chicago.

....Mr. Frank E. Rice, proprietor of Rice's Wire Works of Lowell, Mass., died at his home in that city yesterday, at the age of 51. He was a native of Milton, Vt., and prominent in Masonic and Grand Army circles.

....Ex-Chief Justice Charles P. Daly of New York was one of the audience which witnessed the performance of the "Hunchback" at Daly's Theatre on Tuesday last. Judge Daly is probably the oldest "first nighter" in New York. He was present when Edmund Kean made his American debut at the old Park Theatre in 1821, and saw Fanny Kemble play Julia in New York in 1837.

....Mrs. Helen Elizabeth King, of Cleveland, has been copying, to be exhibited by the state of Ohio at the World's Fair, Huntington's portrait of General Sherman, which belongs to the national government, and hangs in the War Department at Washington. Senator Sherman expresses satisfaction with the copyist's work, and so do General Sheridan's widow, Mrs. John A. Logan, General Grant, assistant secretary of war, and Adjutant-General Breck.

....Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, is only 31 years old, stands over six feet high, and is endowed with a splendid physique. "His features are of the pure Scandinavian type, says the London News, and his mouth, which is expressive of great resolution, is covered by a long, fair moustache. A newspaper reporter found him in a railway carriage without an overcoat, being simply attired in a blue serge suit, while on his head he wore, jauntily set on one side, a round Norwegian cap.

....Madame Millet, widow of the painter of "The Angelus," had a paralytic stroke a few weeks ago, and lies in a helpless and pitiable condition. A London paper says that hers is one of those cases where, after a great grief or shock, all desire to live ceases completely, and where life ebbs slowly away merely because the "will" to live is absent. Not long ago her youngest daughter, Mlle. Marianne Millet, fell ill and died, and the widow, who, by the way, lives at Barbizon, has never recovered from the shock. Mlle. Millet is buried by her father's side at Chailly.

TO DISTRIBUTE SOUVENIR COINS.

"As a result of a conference with the Secretary of the Treasury," remarked Lyman J. Gage to a reporter, "it is probable that within a week or ten days we will begin the distribution of the souvenir silver half-dollars. As members of the local management we will not ask another dollar from Congress for the Columbian Exposition. What the government commission may do is another matter entirely, but our experience in quest of a Congressional appropriation has sufficed for the local directory. We have determined to retail these coins at $1 each, and by this means we will obtain the $5,000,000 which we told Congress would be needed. Accordingly we have determined to advertise 'money for sale' in all the leading newspapers of the United States. Already orders have been pouring in from all parts of the country and a national bank at Philadelphia has filed several large orders in sums of $5,000 and upwards. Editor Shepard of the Mail and Express ordered 10,000 coins, which he advertises for sale at $2 each, and every one of these pieces of money has been bespoken. At the mint in Philadelphia these coins are being turned out at the rate of 30,000 per day and the last of them will be ready for delivery early in May, 1893. Meanwhile we will draw upon them as occasion demands and no one will be able to get a souvenir coin for a cent less than $1, to be paid to the local directory of the Columbian Exposition. Persons wishing these souvenirs should apply to any bank or express company or send money order or registered letter for as many coins as may be wished to A. F. Seeberger, Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago."

IS THE GRIP COMING?

Everything Indicates Its Speedy Approach—What the Indications Are Concerning It Abroad.

Reports from Europe which are appearing in the papers show that the grip has broken out in a most violent form in England, and the indications are that it is commencing its fourth annual tour of the world. The physicians here in America report many people suffering from symptoms which indicate the coming on of this terrible scourge. While there may not as yet be an epidemic, there are enough cases and enough serious cases to demand the greatest care and caution. The proverb, "In time of peace prepare for war," is one of the most valuable sayings ever uttered. The grip, with all its unpleasantness, with all its seriousness, with all its danger, can be prevented, if taken in time, and if people properly prepare for it.

There is but one way to prepare for the coming on of the grip and that is to tone up the system, build up the energies, strengthen the life, and thus avoid its attacks by being thoroughly prepared for them. This cannot, however, be done except in one way: That way is by the use of some pure stimulant, which will help the vital forces, increase the circulation and strengthen the life generally. There is, however, but one pure medicinal stimulant known to the medical world or the American people. That stimulant has been before the public for years, and is exceedingly popular with both men and women. It is Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. It is not an ordinary whiskey, but a pure medicinal one. Its popularity is wonderful, and it is due entirely to the fact that it is so superior in every way. For preventing the coming of the grip it is unequalled, for it fortifies the system to withstand its attacks. Care should be taken that no druggist or grocer sells you some other whiskey which he may claim to be just as good. There is nothing which can take its place.

AMUSEMENTS, LECTURES, &c.

Opera House.
Friday, December 2d.

The Reed and Collier Co.

In the Funniest of all Farcical Entertainments,

HOSS and HOSS.

20—ARTISTS—20

Under the management of W. G. Smyth.

A Few of the Features—A bevy of pretty girls; the kangaroo dance; the famous jury; new original songs; Collier's own parodies; guess a number; a dollar forty; three unique dancers; the German band; the BOWERY BALL. Special Scenery. Hear the Latest Songs!

And Willie Collier's Imitation of
LOTTIE COLLINS'S
Ta-ra-ra Boom de ay Dance.

Prices—35c., 50c. and 75c. Seats on sale Dec. 1.

PROPOSALS.

WRECK OF THE STEAM YACHT ALVA.—U. S. Engineer Office, Newport, R. I., 24th October, 892. To whom it may concern: Whereas navigation is obstructed and endangered by the wreck of the Steam Yacht Alva, lying in Pollock Rip Channel, Mass., near the Light Ship: Notice is hereby given that it will be removed by the United States under the authority of law. Sealed proposals in triplicate, for the removal of said wreck, will be received at this office until 12:30 P. M., on the 3rd day of December, 1892, and then opened. The attention of bidders is invited to the Acts of Congress approved February 26, 1885, and February 23, 1887, Vol. 23, page 332, and Vol. 24, Page 414, Statutes at Large, and the Act of August 1, 1892, Sections 1 and 2 (Public No. 193). The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals and to waive any informalities. Full information furnished on application. By authority of the Secretary of War. W. H. Bixby, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army.

BALL PROGRAM

We have just received several new sample books of ball programs, invitation cards, wedding invitations, etc.

These, together with our large variety of type, will enable us to guarantee entire satisfaction in this as well as all other kinds of job work.

Daily News Job Print.

Thanksgiving, 1892

You will find a full assortment of plain and

Fancy Cakes, Mince Pies,

Ice Cream and Ices, for which please leave your orders as early as possible, to insure prompt delivery

Our 10c. MIXED CANDY and our 25c. CHOCOLATES cannot be beat.

Respectfully,

CHAS. F. FRASCH,
170 Thames Street

T. J. Lyon,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN AND BOTTLER OF

CHRISTIAN FEIGENSPAN'S
NEWARK

Export and Lager Beer.

Also India Pale Ale, choice stock and bottling Ales and Porter, Brown Stout and Canada Malt Ales.

T. J. Lyon 3 & 5 Bull's Wharf, Newport R. I.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A "CORKER."

THAT

$6 CORK-SOLE BALMORAL

—AT—

Seabury's,

214 Thames Street.

A BARGAIN!

Gents' Genuine Cork Sole Balmoral or Congress, $2.50 and $3.00.

Just the thing to keep your feet warm and dry.

Boys and Misses' School Shoes,

... as a rock, only $1.25.

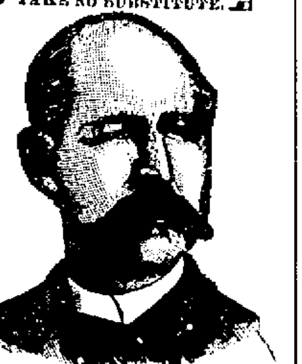
The PILOT SHOE STORE

214 THAMES STREET,

Daily News Building.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, which represent the best value for prices asked, as thousands will testify.

☞ TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE. ☜



W. L. DOUGLAS
$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

A genuine sewed shoe, that will not rip, fine calf, seamless, smooth inside, flexible, more comfortable, stylish and durable than any other shoe ever sold at the price. Equals custom made shoes costing from $4 to $5.

$4 and **$5** Hand-sewed, fine calf shoes. The most stylish, easy and durable shoes ever sold at the price. They equal fine imported shoes costing from $8 to $12.

$3.50 Police Shoe, worn by farmers and all others who want a good heavy calf, three soled, extension edge shoe, easy to walk in, and will keep the feet dry and warm.

$2.50 Fine Calf, $2.25 and $2.00 Workingmen's Shoes will give more wear for the money than any other make. They are made for service. The increasing sales show that workingmen have found this out.

Boys' $2.00 and Youths' $1.75 School Shoes are worn by the boys everywhere. The most serviceable shoes sold at the prices.

Ladies' $3.00 Hand-sewed, $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 Shoes for Misses are made of the best Dongola or fine Calf, as desired. They are very stylish, comfortable and durable. The $3.00 shoe equals custom made shoes costing from $4.00 to $6.00. Ladies who wish to economize in their footwear are finding this out.

Caution.—W. L. Douglas' name and the price is stamped on the bottom of each shoe; look for it when you buy. Beware of dealers attempting to substitute other makes for them. Such substitutions are fraudulent and subject to prosecution by law for obtaining money under false pretences.

W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. Sold by

J. M. Swan 168 Thames St

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. J. P. CURLEY,
TEACHER of FRENCH and PIANO,
3 WHITFIELD COURT.

Alfred G. Langley, A. M.,

PRIVATE TUTOR,

School Street. Call from 1 to 3 P. M.
Also Piano Instruction and Accompanying.

Mrs. T. W. Freeborne,
Teacher of Organ and Piano.
63 Broadway, upper bell, from 6 to 8 P. M.

MISS BERTHA STANHOPE
Soprano Soloist,
Teacher of Vocal and Instrumental Music,
22 BAY VIEW AVENUE.

Miss Sayer's School,

For children under ten years of age. Whitfield court. Tuition, $20 a year. For circular address Miss M. A. Sayer, Malbone road.

Music Lessons.

Do you intend to take piano or organ lessons this fall and winter! If so, don't fail to go to

EDWARD Y. MASON,

Organist of Channing Memorial Church.
Residence, 248 Broadway.
Will also serve as accompanist for musicales or pianist for dancing parties.

P. J. MERCES

(Formerly teacher at the summer sessions of the Virginia Normal Music School), Teacher of Piano, Organ, Voice Culture and Singing. Training of young teachers a specialty.

Studio at Brayton House. (Annex). 44 PELHAM STREET.

F. ADOLPH FREDERICKS

Organist St. Mary's,

Studio 94 John Street,

Piano, Organ, Guitar and Singing

Competent assistants. Teaching of young beginners a specialty. Correct instruction to amateurs in the art of teaching. Music furnished for receptions, Germans, hotel hops and children's dancing parties. Accompanist for concerts, musicales and society entertainments.

New Mouldings

JUST OPENED and pictures framed to order at

C. HANNINGS, 67 BROADWAY.

Agency for Old Staten Island Dye House

EMBLEMATIC SOCIETY ADDRESS CARDS.

Many New and Beautiful Designs.

These cards are used not only for ADDRESS CARDS but also for BUSINESS CARDS, TICKETS, etc., and the use of them has become general and popular.

The list has nearly two hundred illustrations, comprising designs for fifty different organizations.

DRY GOODS.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Large assortment of plain and embroidered handkerchiefs for the holiday trade.

Also a great variety of fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents

C. M. DOCKRAY,
No. 204 Thames Street.

Down Quilts, Down Pillows,

Figured Silks; Plain Silks.

New Ideas in Embroidery Goods.

WM. B. SHERMAN, JR.,

CORNER THAMES AND MARY STREETS.

Ladies' Fur Capes

—AND—

Cashmere Waists

—AT—

JAMES H. HAMMETT'S,

166 Thames Street.

J. E. JONES & CO.,

20 to 26 Arcade,

PROVIDENCE.

Children's Outside Garments!

SPECIAL BARGAINS AT

$3.50

for all sizes. Also a full assortment of better grades.

H. W. LADD CO.,

213–217 Westminster St.,

PROVIDENCE.

Holiday Openings!

Opening of new Christmas Wares, fancy boxes, pocketbooks, cardcases and bric-a-brac, together with a beautiful show of recent importations in Christmas vases. (First Floor.)

Opening of Christmas Silver. A magnificent display of selected Novelties in sterling and fine plate, conspicuous for beauty and richness. (First Floor.)

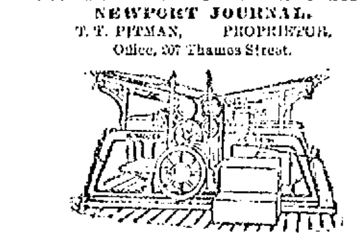
Opening of Seal Gloves. Beautiful goods, best quality, all sizes, lowest prices. (First Floor.)

Opening of Christmas Aprons. Just received a large stock in immense variety of the prettiest productions, from 25c. to $2 and up. (Second Floor.)

Advance showing of Christmas Art Goods. A most attractive selection of new ideas in our beautiful Art Department. (Second Floor.)

H. W. LADD CO.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS AND THE NEWPORT JOURNAL.
T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR.
Office, 207 Thames Street.



The first edition of the Daily News is printed in season for the early afternoon train and is for sale at the counter and on the streets.

The second edition contains the latest telegraphic and local news, and is delivered by office carriers upon streets within the limits of Bristol avenue on the north, Channing avenue on the east and Narragansett avenue on the south at $6 a year or 50 cents a month. This edition is also on sale at the railroad stations and steamboat landings.

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent to any address in the United States, postage paid, for $2 a year in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Ordinary Advertisements, $1 a square for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Ten lines, or less, nonpareil type for the sixth of an inch) make a square. Advertisements of five lines or less are taken at about one-half of these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week, or when both papers are used.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are granted [illegible] insertions in a week, and are allowed free [illegible] changes a year. Electrotypes will be used without extra charge if solid metal; wood bases cannot be used with safety to the press.

A first class medium for the daily and weekly papers receive a discount on this combined [illegible] and gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading the daily and weekly also. The Journal [illegible] country people who read no other local paper.

The second edition of the News is on sale by the following newsdealers and others:—
Chas H. Kinney, 72 Spring street.
W. H. Harris, Elm street.
Michael Leary, 82 Broadway.
Theodor Bigalke, Broadway and 126 Bellevue avenue.
C. T. Sterne, Washington square.
F. W. Pearce, Thames street.
A. P. Clarke, 354 Thames street.
C. C. McDonald, 6 Franklin street.
Michael Harrington, 427 Thames street.
Ernest Ottilige, 23 Bath road.
Mrs. Kelley, 474 Thames street.
Mrs. Carter, 568 Thames street.
Mrs. M. E. Cronan, 435 Thames street.
Tefft Bros., Jamestown.
C. F. Frasch, Jamestown.
Edward Cox, Fort Adams.

PRINTING.

The News has six steam presses and has a large and well-appointed job printing office. All orders for work in this department will be promptly filled and at reasonable prices.

Newport Daily News

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1892.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, - - -	6417-2
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms, - -	6417-3

CIRCULATION OF THE NEWS.

Average Edition per day for week Ending Nov. 29, 1891, 2928

Average Edition per day for week Ending Nov. 26, 1892, 3216

LOOKING BACKWARD.

As the official returns continue to come in the absurdity of ante-election prognostications becomes more and more apparent. Virginia was so loudly claimed for the Republicans this year that many well informed people really believed the state to be doubtful, but the footings give Cleveland a plurality of 50,727. The Populists cast 12,274 votes and the Prohibitionists 2,736.

On the other hand Iowa was loudly claimed for the Democrats, but Harrison came out of the contest with a plurality of 22,965 over Cleveland. This, however, lacks 3,973 of being a majority of the total vote cast. The announcement leads the Philadelphia Times to say:—"As all shades of opposition are for tariff reform, it means that there can never be another battle made in any Western state on the protection line of the McKinley tariff."

At one stage of the contest one of "the best informed politicians in the West" declared that Kentucky would swing from its old moorings, and through Populist defection make choice of Republican electors; and this dispatch was widely circulated. But Cleveland beat Harrison by 40,094 votes and had a good majority over all the parties combined. If we come nearer home it will be kept in mind that the Rhode Island Democrats promised the four electoral votes of this state to the Democratic candidate, but when the result was reached there was nothing that looked like Democratic supremacy, as Harrison won an easy victory and one not at all unexpected by those who knew what was going on.

Of course everybody was at fault in their calculations as to Illinois, Wisconsin and several other states, which wheeled out of one column and into the other on short notice, taking the victors and vanquished alike by surprise. One obvious lesson to be drawn is that it is not safe to prophesy, much less to bet on an election. Things are not as they once were. The party slogan has no control over the masses either in sounding alarms or entreaties. In these days the people run the elections on voting days as they never did before.

ANOTHER REPUBLIC WANTED.

There is something of a political agitation in Norway, looking to a separation from Sweden, to which it is now allied, and the establishment of a republican form of government. It will be remembered, says an exchange, that after the downfall of Napoleon and the [illegible] of European states which followed the Bourbon restoration, Norway was allotted to Sweden as her share of the spoils. The Norwegians did not like the arrangement, but had to yield to Swedish [illegible] force, since that time the bonds of which have [illegible] [illegible] repeal of treaty, until now Norway openly declares her intention to seek complete separation. Although nominally under one government, the two countries which form the Scandinavian peninsula are really widely apart in their sentiments and desires. They have separate constitutions, separate parliaments, a separate army and navy and separate financial systems. Sweden is monarchical in its tendencies, with an old aristocracy and royal family. Norway is democratic in sentiment, has no order of nobility and no hereditary titles. It is apparently ripe for a republican form of government if the other powers of Europe will permit it to follow its inclinations. Sweden, of course, is [illegible] to [illegible] group, but Sweden alone cannot hope to maintain its supremacy unless it is backed by one or more of the great powers. Russia is said to favor Norway's aspirations for independence, perhaps with a selfish desire to weaken the strength of her neighbors by dividing them, and France may be expected to follow Russia's example both out of sympathy with Republican ideas, and on account of her close relations with the Czar's government. But England and Germany are not likely to look with favorable eyes upon the separation of King Oscar's territory and the probable aggrandizement of Russia by seizing one or both of the divided countries whenever the favorable opportunity arises.

JAY GOULD.

Few men have stood in a more prominent position before the public during the last decade than that occupied by Jay Gould. As a financier he has long been at the front, and the position won years ago was maintained to the last. The country owes much to his enterprise and skill in building, equipping and conducting great railroad enterprises throughout the newer and more sparsely settled regions of the west and southwest. But as he has personally profited by these enterprises so as to become many times a millionaire he has received scant recognition for the services rendered. No one will claim that he has done the work of his life as a philanthropist or for the special purpose of benefiting his fellow men. Business is seldom conducted on that basis, and it need not be denied that Mr. Gould has conducted his affairs and proceeded like most other men, for what he could make out of them. That he has not, like some others of great wealth, contributed freely and frequently to public institutions, too, so far as known to private charities, is well understood. And so he has come to be looked upon as a cold and selfish man of the world, heaping up riches for their own sake. But he was no miser. All his wealth was consecrated to business and it is something to a man's credit that he helped do the work of the world rather than contents himself with putting his money at interest or investing it in real estate and waiting, often at the expense of the community, for it to rise in value through improvements made by others. And so we must look on Mr. Gould as a shrewd manager with great capabilities, untiring industry and such other qualities as conspire to success on a large scale. Such men can never be popular, and Mr. Gould is undoubtedly too severely criticised for doing successfully just what many of his critics have attempted to do and failed. The story of his life is, perhaps, sufficiently sketched in our telegraph columns.

THE OUTLOOK.

The opponents of Grover Cleveland and his political friends are almost disheartened at the prospect that nothing rash is to be attempted by the incoming administration. They predicted dire disasters in case McKinleyism was defeated and do not wish to be counted false prophets. These men are especially troubled over the fact that wages have been enhanced in many manufacturing districts since it was known that the tariff reformers are to put in their work for the next four years, and are led to feel that if business grows better so fast under the new conditions there is little hope of ever restoring "protection" to its former supremacy.

And yet it is beyond doubt that the Cleveland program will be carried out. Speaker Crisp, who is one of the milder reformers, when asked, a few days since, if the tariff is really to be reduced, answered:—"That is what the Democrats were elected to do, and you may be sure that it will be done. There is no disagreement on the tariff question, for the people have spoken. If the Senate is Democratic the present high tariff will be repealed. It looks as though there will be forty-four Democratic Senators, and I see that Senator Kyle, of South Dakota, has announced that he will vote with the Democrats for a reduction of the tariff." There is no reason for doubting that the work promised will be done, for not to proceed would be the political death of the now successful party by its own hand.

The trustees of the Roosevelt Hospital of New York have received a gift of $350,000 from Mrs. Abram A. Anderson of that city, with which to erect a medical pavilion to the memory of her father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. Jeremiah Milbank, to be called the Milbank Medical Pavilion. The hospital was founded by the will of James H. Roosevelt, who left for that purpose about $1,000,000. It was opened on November 1, 1871, and up to 1891 had received no other endowments than those of eleven free beds at $5,000 each. The first substantial gift was made through Dr. James W. McLane of the board of trustees, who constructed the McLane Operating Room for the sole use of the gynaecological service, in memory of his son. This was followed by the gift of $350,000 by William J. Syms for the construction of the magnificent Syms Operating Theatre, which is one of the most complete and perfectly appointed operating pavilions in the world. The new building will be erected at once and will, in accordance with the wishes of the donor, be the most perfect institution of its kind in the country.

By the will of the late Thomas G. Hodgkins of Setauket, Long Island, who a year ago gave the Smithsonian Institution $200,000, this institution receives $12,500 more, half this amount being given without condition, save that its income is to be used like that of the original bequest of James Smithson, "for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." The income of the other half is to be applied to the increase and diffusion of more exact knowledge in regard to the properties of air, and its relation to the physical and intellectual welfare of mankind, the same to be effected by offering prizes for discoveries and essays, for which competition is to be open to all the world.

The plans for the American University at Washington are, according to a statement by Bishop Hurst, the originator of the enterprise, working satisfactorily. The ninety-two acres of land, which have been bought and paid for, have risen in value until the land is now worth at least half a million. A good beginning has also been made in money subscriptions, and the bishop is confident that enough of the $10,000,000 which it is proposed to raise will soon be in sight to warrant a start on the work of building.

The Boston police caution merchants of that city to be on the lookout for worthless checks, such as are usually presented by well dressed young men, for amounts slightly in excess of their purchases, that the giver may receive good cash in exchange. The police are informed that a number of men have been purchasing blank check books of stationers and printers, it is believed for illegitimate purposes. The fellows are as likely to show up in Newport as anywhere else.

Sea voyagers have found the past three months anything but delightful for sailing. The Atlantic has been swept by a constant succession of storms, and marine losses have been heavy. The reports of a great steamer, the Spree, overdue creates considerable uneasiness, especially among those who have friends on board.

As we suspected, the story concerning Grover Cleveland as a bird killer contrary to law turns out to be a fabrication. The President-elect has a knack of bringing down game but he proceeds according to well established business principles.

Speaker Crisp is quoted as saying that upon the whole he favors an extra session of Congress if for no other reason than to admit Arizona and New Mexico as states. This, it is thought, would make the Senate safely Democratic for years to come.

The Spanish anarchists are up in arms, though like most other mobs without any settled plans or purposes. Nothing is ever gained for any cause by such outbursts of society's inflammable materials.

The startling news comes by cable that St. Michael's church at Vienna has been destroyed by fire. Many monuments and works of art were destroyed beyond recovery.

The New Bedford Journal thinks the Republicans seem to be shaping things so as to make Hon. William E. Russell perpetual governor of Massachusetts.

The business situation throughout the country is steadily improving, though the death of Jay Gould may for a while affect the stock market unfavorably.

The Japanese know a good thing when they see it. They are now going in for street railways and stringing trolley wires in two cities.

The Boston Advertiser sums up the foolish claims and disputes over the Haile-Hamlin ballots as "a wave of talk."

It reads oddly enough that a man has just been frozen to death at Newburyport, Mass.

Another Indian summer appears to have broken in upon us.

1851 AND 1893.

The first international exhibition, as every one past middle age will recall, was held in London forty-one years ago. An active promoter of the plan was the prince consort, who, though balked on many hands, had the satisfaction finally of assisting at the opening of the Crystal palace in May, 1851. Eighteen acres of Hyde park were assigned to the commissioners for the erection of what was deemed all necessary buildings, and after plans by Paxton, who won knighthood for his services, the Crystal palace, the most celebrated modern building in the world, was erected. It was 1,848x408 feet, with a north projection of 936 feet. It covered 1,000,000 square feet in all. The exhibition, fully successful, marked an epoch in the history of modern industrial development. A hope of the founder that it would lead directly to such peace and good will on earth as would prevent wars between nations was not fulfilled, for British allied with French arms were in the Crimea a few years afterward, levying war against the Russians, who had been exhibitors at the Crystal palace.

There were 17,000 exhibitors in all and but twenty-one acres were involved. The cost of the whole exposition was £292,794. The receipts were £506,100. The number of visitors was 6,000,000. Every succeeding exhibition of an international character has been an improvement in scope, in size, in the number of visitors, in all respects, upon the original Crystal palace exhibition. The entire exhibition of 1851 buildings, grounds, exhibits, everything—could be placed with abundant room to spare under the roof of a single building at Jackson park—the mammoth liberal arts construction. But in its day the Crystal palace was a marvel. Removed from Hyde park to Sydenham it is still an object of wonder.

* * * * * * * * *

If the Crystal exhibition was so great a marvel what will the show be at Jackson park? There is not one Crystal palace; there are dozens. There are not a beggarly twenty acres; there are over six hundred. If the number of visitors even with all London to draw upon was 6,000,000 in 1851 there ought to be at least 30,000,000 at Chicago in 1893. If Jackson park, with its strip of eighty acres reaching by the Midway plaisance to Cottage Grove avenue, is not to look lonely next summer there must be every day within its inclosure at least 200,000 persons.—[Chicago Times.

GIRLS, WAIT FOR YOUR CHANGE!

"If the man in the box office of a big theatre is devoid of conscience he can afford to work without salary and even pay a handsome bonus for the privilege," said J. M. Walton, an experienced ticket seller who was talking shop in the Southern corridors. "You would be surprised at the number of people who plank down big bills for theatre tickets and hurry away without their change. Women are particularly apt to make such mistakes. A ticket seller who is up to snuff can send three out of every five lady patrons away without their change. A woman is always in a hurry to get into the house. The chances are that she will put down her money first thing. She wants a particular seat, or a seat in a particular part of the house, or thinks she does. She asks a dozen questions before you get the first one answered. Her head is full of the play, her gown and other women's gowns, and when you hand out her ticket she takes it and departs, blissfully unconscious that she has not received the change due her. She may not think of it until she reaches home and has told all about the play, who were there and what they wore. Then she is certain to fail to save her blessed life, whether she got the 'Bunco' at the box office, the glove counter or somewhere else. If a woman has a number of silver dollars in her purse, it is the easiest thing in the world to make her pay for her ticket twice—once before she gets it and once afterward. If a woman does not pay for her ticket first thing when she steps up to the window she is apt to forget that little formality altogether. She will hold her purse in her hand, receive her ticket, catch up her skirts and be gone. You might break a lung calling her and she would never suspect that you meant her. I have frequently entered the theatre after a matinee rush and returned change to a dozen persons who had forgotten to remember it."—[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Cats are being extensively used in New Zealand for the destruction of rabbits. The owners of one estate are so pleased with the efficacy of the new "cure" that they have just given an order for 200 cats.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.—For New England:—Fair weather; northwesterly winds, becoming variable.

NEW ENGLAND WEATHER.

BOSTON, Dec. 2, 8 A. M.—Local forecast for New England until Saturday night:—Generally fair; little change in temperature; westerly winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

Dec. 2.	8 A. M.	12 M.	2 P. M.
Temperature,	35	43	45
Barometer,	29.66	29.65	29.63
Wind,	NW	NW	NW
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Clear

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 2.

Sun rises	6 h. 56 m.
Sun sets	4 h. 12 m.
Moon sets A. M.	5 h. 02 m.
Length of day	9 h. 16 m.
Day's decrease	6 h. 01 m.
High water, 5 h. 22 m. A. M.; 6 h. 02 m. P. M.	

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3.

Sun rises	6 h. 57 m.
Sun sets	4 h. 12 m.
Moon rises P. M.	h. m.
Length of day	9 h. 15 m.
Day's decrease	6 h. 02 m.
High water, 6 h. 31 m. A. M.; 7 h. 02 m. P. M.	

Moon's Phases.

Full Moon, Dec. 3, 5 h. 17 m., P. M., E.
Last Quarter, Dec. 10, 9 h. 30 m., P. M., E.
New Moon, Dec. 19, 3 h. 13 m., P. M., E.
First Quarter, Dec. 26, 4 h. 23 m., P. M., E.

TODAY'S NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lost—Fox Terrier Pup; 4th page.
Opera House—The Grasson; 5th page.
Probate Court—Sharp Estate; 4th page.
Probate Court—Dennis Estate; 4th page.
F. N. Dawley—Mark Down Sale; 8th page.
Probate Court—Walcott Estate; 4th page.
Probate Court—Phinney Estate; 4th page.

Amusements; 5th page.

A. PRESCOTT BAKER.

To Let.

Both tenements, upper and lower, to rent separately or together, at 32 Division St., corner of Mary St. Early possession can be given

PROBATE NOTICES.

Probate notices are published in the Daily News on Friday of each week as ordered by the Court of Probate. The cost is as low as in any other paper in the county.

Guardian's Notice.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been duly appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate of the City of Newport, guardian of the estate in Rhode Island of **Thomas J. Quinn** minor, of the city of Albany, in the State of New York, hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them within six months from the date hereof, and those indebted to make payment to him.

JOHN QUINN, Guardian.

Newport, R. I., October 28th, 1892.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 21st. day of November A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Robert C. Bacheller, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of **William S. Bacheller,** late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to him or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 12th. day of December 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 14th. day of November A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

MABEL C. GLADDING, Administratrix on the estate of **Charles E. Gladding,** late of Newport, deceased, presents her first and final account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded.

It is ordered that the consideration of said account be referred to Monday, the 5th. day of December 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 14th. day of November A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

HENRY H. FAY, Administrator on the estate of **Martha G. Ellis,** late of Newport, deceased, presents his first account of administration on said estate and prays that the same may be examined, allowed and recorded and for an order of distribution of the balance in his hands as such Administrator among the creditors of said deceased who have proved their claims before the Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the same.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 5th. day of December 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 14th. day of November A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Robert S. Franklin, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of **James C. Wood** late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 5th. day of December 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 14th. day of November A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of John H. [illegible] of said Newport, presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of **Paul M. Ennis,** late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to him or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 5th. day of December, 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 14th. day of November A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THE COMMISSIONERS heretofore appointed to receive and examine the claims of the creditors on the estate of **George A. Richmond** late of said Newport, deceased, represented insolvent, present their report:

It is ordered that the consideration of said report be referred to Monday, the 5th. day of December 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

WANTED—An experienced girl wishes a position as tailoress or to do dressmaking. Address Box 27, Daily News Office.

WANTED—A young girl wishes a situation as chambermaid or nurse for growing children; good reference. Please apply at No. 8 Stockholm street.

WANTED—Situation in a private family as chambermaid or to do general housework in a small family; good references. Address Box 25, Daily News Office.

HELP WANTED.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

WANTED—Smart young girl for housework in family with children. Apply at 31 Howard street.

WANTED—A good girl for general housework; family small. 82 Gibbs street.

$5 to $15 per day at home, selling Lightning Plater and plating jewelry, watches, tableware, etc. Plates the finest of jewelry good as new, on all kinds of metal with gold, silver or nickel. No experience. No capital. Every house has goods needing plating.

H. E. DELNO & CO., Columbus, O.

SALARY OR COMMISSION

To agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent. profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory, and appoint sub-agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and sample of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co. X201 La Crosse, Wis.

LOST AND FOUND.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

LOST—A small fox terrier bitch pup. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to Room 2, Newton building, Pelham and Thames streets.

FOUND—A centreboard skiff, adrift at Brenton's cove. Owner can have same by proving property. Apply at H. D. Morgan's, Fort road.

LOST—On Friday afternoon, a child's sealskin glove. Finder will please leave it at Sherman & Rooney's.

GENERAL WANTS.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

INFORMATION WANTED.

To vessels passing through Long Island Sound and parties along the coast—

ON the night of Nov. 23d a woman was lost off the steamer Plymouth, in Long Island Sound. She was about 40 years of age, 5 feet 2 inches in height, and weighed about 115; brown eyes, dark hair mixed with gray, teeth in good condition. Please send any information in regard to above to nearest magistrate, to be forwarded to E. C. GARDINER, Chief of Police, New Bedford, Mass.

TENEMENTS, FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.

25 words one day, 25c.; 10c. each day after.

TO LET—Tenement of six rooms, bath room, pantry and good closet room; city water and gas. Pleasantly located. Apply at 325 Broadway.

PROBATE NOTICES.

Administrator's Notice.

WILLIAM H. WALCOTT hereby gives notice that he has been appointed by the Court of Probate of Newport, R. I., Administrator on the Estate of **Nellie L. Walcott** late of said Newport deceased, and that he is qualified to act as such Administrator.

Newport, R. I. December 2, 1892.

At the Court of Probate, of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 28th. day of November A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Ella E. Sharp presented this day, praying that letters of administration on the estate of **Joseph Sharp,** late of said Newport, deceased, intestate, may be granted to her or some other suitable person:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 19th. day of December 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport in Rhode Island, holden on Monday, the 28th. day of November A. D. 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M.

ON THE PETITION, in writing, of Theodore W. Phinney of said Newport, presented this day, praying that an instrument in writing presented therewith, purporting to be the last will and testament of **Rose Dimond Phinney** late of Newport, deceased, may be proved, approved, allowed and recorded, and that letters testamentary on the estate of said deceased may be granted to him, the Executor named therein:

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 19th. day of December 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

At the Court of Probate of the City of Newport, in Rhode Island, holden on Monday the 28th. day of November A. D. 1892 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

ON THE PETITION in writing of Alfred H. Dennis, representing that **John D. Dennis** now resides in said Newport, and is a person of full age, and of unsound mind, who, from want of discretion in managing his estate is likely to bring himself to want, and praying that William T. Dennis of said Newport may be appointed Guardian of the person and estate of said John.

It is ordered that the consideration of said petition be referred to Monday, the 19th day of December 1892, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Probate Office in the City Hall, Newport, and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested by advertisement in the Newport Daily News once a week at least, for fourteen days.

E. W. ATKINSON, Probate Clerk.

ORANGES,

Dates, Figs,

Apples and Nuts.

—AT—

Williamson's, 296 Thames Street.

Attractive Homes

—AT—

Harrington Park,

BERGEN COUNTY, NEW JERSEY

On the West Shore R. R.,

17 Miles from New York.

Plots are offered for sale from five cents and upward per square foot. Property is carefully restricted. For further particulars application may be made personally or by letter to

J. EDWARD GILES,

127 East Sixteenth Street, New York

PRINTING AT DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 2—Wall Street, Opening Prices:—Atchison, 38¾; Lead, [illegible]; Louisville & Nashville, 69½; Missouri Pacific [illegible]; Northern Pacific preferred, 48¾; New York [illegible] 109; New York & New England, [illegible]; [illegible] Western, 101¾; Reading, 60½; Rock [illegible]; St. Paul, 79½; Sugar, 110; Union Pacific [illegible]; Wabash preferred, 23¾; Western Union [illegible].

Noon—Money on call, steady at [illegible]; prime mercantile paper, 5 @ 6½; exchange [illegible] actual rates, $485¼ @ ¾ for sixty days, $487 @ ¼ for demand; posted rates, [illegible]; commercial bills, $483½ @ 5 and [illegible]; silver, 83¾; governments, steady; [illegible] 4s coup. 114; railroad bonds, weaker. [illegible] 105. The stock market after 11 o'clock [illegible] strong and prices advanced all through the list. The shorts became nervous at the strength shown by the market and [illegible] position to cover up. Manhattan [illegible] vanced 1½ from the lowest to [illegible] of the list improved ¼ to 1½.

New York, [illegible]

Atchison	[illegible]
Canadian Pacific	[illegible]
Canada Southern	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton	[illegible]
Chicago & Alton preferred	[illegible]
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. Louis	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. Louis preferred	[illegible]
Cotton Oil Certificates	[illegible]
Delaware & Hudson	[illegible]
Delaware & Lackawanna	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande	[illegible]
Denver & Rio Grande preferred	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]
Erie preferred	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]
Kansas & Texas	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]
Lead Trust	[illegible]
Louisville & Nashville	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]
New Jersey Central	[illegible]
North American	[illegible]
Northern Pacific	[illegible]
Northern Pacific First preferred	[illegible]
Northwestern	[illegible]
Northwestern preferred	[illegible]
New York Central	[illegible]
New York & New England	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]
Ontario & Western	[illegible]
Oregon Navigation	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]
St. Paul preferred	[illegible]
St. Paul, M & Man	[illegible]
Omaha	[illegible]
Omaha preferred	[illegible]
Sugar Trust	[illegible]
Sugar Trust preferred	[illegible]
Texas Pacific	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]
Wabash preferred	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]

BOSTON EXCHANGE.

Boston, December [illegible]

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	[illegible]
Boston & Albany	[illegible]
Boston & Maine	[illegible]
Quincy Mining Co	[illegible]
Flint & Pere Marquette preferred	[illegible]
New York & New England	[illegible]
Pullman Palace Car	[illegible]
West End Railway	[illegible]
Calumet & Hecla	[illegible]
Osceola Mining Co	[illegible]
Tamarack Mining Co	[illegible]
American Bell Telephone	[illegible]
New England Telephone Co	[illegible]
West End Land	[illegible]
Gen. Elec	[illegible]

A. O'D. TAYLOR

7. House suited for family residence, with stable, and 12,000 feet of land, on Mann avenue, $9,000
8. Furnished house, admirably furnished, modern accommodations, Mann avenue, will let yearly at $700.
9. For Sale—Lowest price $7,000, a large family residence between Broadway and Kay street, specially built for two families, each [illegible] worth $250 to $275.

Office 124 Bellevue Avenue.

DIED.

EDDY—In this city, 1st inst., Willard Eddy, aged 75 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

PEABODY—In this city, 2d inst., Abby, widow of Captain Thomas B. Peabody, aged 78 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

M. COTTRELL, Furnishing Undertaker, COTTRELL BLOCK, three doors south of the Postoffice. Residence No. 79 Thames street, near Marlboro' street. R. C. Cottrell residence, No. 101 Mill street.

It's all over town now and I'm a sight. What? The Grippe! Well, who's afraid of the Grippe when they have Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam in the house. Take it and let to get the Grippe out of town.

Catarrh in the head is a constitutional disease, and requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, to effect a cure.

25c. for a box of BEECHAM'S PILLS worth a guinea.

SIMEON HAZARD

158—For Sale—Superior building lots on Pelham avenue; would [illegible] an offer for a single 530 feet long, or a portion of it. Lots 50x[illegible] feet, facing two avenues.
319—For Sale—Two-tenement house, Cranston street, $4,000.
129—A fine opportunity, if embraced soon, to secure a 15-room house in a central locality, splendidly adapted for all the year round and as well for summer boarders. Price on application.
121—Cottages and building sites a specialty.

Office 93 Broadway. Open Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings.

CARRIAGE PAINTING

Done in the best manner and at lowest prices

STEVENS'S

Carriage Manufactory, 18 Spring St. and 1, 2 & 3 Barney St.

Tenements to Rent.

Two on Homer street. [illegible]

FOR SALE.

A lot containing 5,000 feet, with all [illegible] sirably located. Price reasonable; terms [illegible] purchaser made satisfactory. A safe and [illegible] ing investment.

Office open Tuesday and Saturday evenings.

AILMAN & WARD.

Tariff Reform.

THE PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Speeches and writings on the questions involved in the Presidential Contest by Wm. M. Spencer, $1.00

Life and Reminiscences of a Nineteenth Century Gladiator.

by John L. Sullivan, 5[illegible]

—AT—

CLARKE'S NEWS DEPOT.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Associated Press.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

The Committee's Report on the De Rothschild Proposal.

...ssels, Dec. 2.—When the scheme for ...solution of the monetary problem that ...s submitted to the International monetary conference by Mr. Alfred De Rothschild was ...ed by the committee to which it was referred by the delegates from France, Italy, Norway and Sweden and Russia, the first objection made was from the delegates of the ...ns belonging to the Latin Union. ...y disapproved the proposal that ... be fixed as the maximum purchase price of silver. This figure ...s consequently, withdrawn in favor of a ... one, but this concession failed to ...le the opposition. M. Raffalovitch, ... of the Russian delegates and chairman ... committee, will present the report to... This report will summarize the ...dings of the committee and will mention ... majority of the members agree upon ... minor parts of De Rothschild's proposal ... commit themselves to no decided ... of any scheme. The American ... regard the position cheerfully. ...y is now clear for a full discussion of ... bimetallic plans in accordance with ... original program. A prominent opponent of prolonged debates is Mr. ... Currie, a British representative. ... in trying to curtail the ...ssion is to bring the conference to a close ... end of next week. The American delegates will not yield to the application of hasty ..., but if Mr. Currie's influence prevails, the British, German and Austrian delegates ... withdraw, at the latest, by the middle of ...ember, and thus break up the proceedings.

TO BE SEEN AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The Presents of Three German Emperors to be Exhibited.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The Emperor of Germany has consented to send to the World's Fair what will be one of the most remarkable and attractive features to be seen at Chicago next year. It will consist of a collection of presents received by his grandfather, Emperor William; his father, Emperor Frederick, and himself from their fellow sovereigns in Europe, as well as from the people of Germany. The collection will be entrusted to the care of the Latin American department, but the conditions under which it will be exhibited have not yet been announced. The presents consist of jewels and other personal ornaments, silver plate, decorations, and an infinite variety of other articles. The collection is worth millions of dollars.

STOLE $1,500.

An Express Messenger and Postal Card Clerk Arrested.

Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 2.—T. H. Knapp, a messenger of the American Express Company, was arrested here yesterday for the theft of $1,500 from his company. In company with him at the time was H. W. Bland..., a United States railway postal clerk, who was taken into custody. Of the amount ... $1,110 was recovered. The two prisoners had boarded a sleeper on the Alton ... Wednesday night at Chicago. Both were more or less intoxicated and their conduct attracted the attention of all the passengers. They gave money to all the trainmen that would take a fee except one brakeman, and it was he who caused their arrest. They flashed large rolls of bills and drank much wine and had a hilarious time. They had arranged with the porter to allow them to occupy their berths in the yards and dress there in case they overslept in the morning. When the train arrived here they were drunk and were still asleep in their berths. The brakeman suspected that they were "queer" and informed the depot detectives of their strange conduct during the previous night. The young men were taken into custody and all the money found on them was confiscated by the chief of police. To the officers Knapp made a full confession and exonerated his companion.

GIVES UP THE TASK.

M. Brisson Cannot Form a Cabinet.

Paris, Dec. 2.—M. Brisson, who was selected by President Carnot to form a new ministry, has abandoned the undertaking, and the political situation is more muddled than ever. M. Brisson, in explaining his failure, says he desired to form a cabinet that would co-operate with all the ... factions, but the refusal of M. Perleiere to enter the combination and the declination of M. Bourgois to accept the portfolio of the interior forced him to abandon his task.

ELECTIONS IN BUENOS AYRES.

Cabinet Crisis Feared as a Result of the Contests.

New York, Dec. 2.—The Herald correspondent at Buenos Ayres telegraphs that the elections in that city passed off quietly. The ...ical's elected five of their men and the ...erals six. The result of the elections in the ... is not known, as the telegraph ... are down. It is rumored that there were a number of bloody affrays in various parts of the country, in which several people were killed. Investigations into the management of ... navy have laid bare frauds and a number of officials have been put in jail. Frauds ... been discovered in the army and further ... are probable. A cabinet crisis is feared.

New Haven's General Registrar Convicted of Assault.

New Haven, Dec. 2.—John P. Carney, a ... of the Democratic state central committee and general registrar of the town of New Haven, was convicted in the city court ... and breach of the peace against an ... reporter. Carney tried to ... the reporter because he thought he ... written up a brawl in which he figured ... of the principals. Carney appealed to ... of common pleas.

... his Wife and Threw Himself Upon the Railroad Track.

... Dec. 2.—Ralph Kane, an employe of the Lake Shore Railroad Company, ... and killed his wife here last night and ... committed suicide. Kane's wife had him ... on his return, fearing his anger, ... with her four young children, ... the protection of a neighbor. ... found his family and called ... wife outside "for a talk," as he said. ... alone with her, he fired every shot in ... revolver into her body. Then he went to ... railroad track and threw himself across ... rails in front of a passing train and his ... was severed from the body.

THE CULTURE OF THE POTATO.

The first lecture of the season of 1892 under the auspices of the state board of agriculture, in Newport county, was given last night in Oakland hall, Portsmouth, by Mr. James J. H. Gregory, the well known seed man of Marblehead, Mass. The attendance was good, about seventy-five farmers being present, all evidently coming to hear the lecture and profit thereby. That this was the case was shown by the close attention paid to the speaker, by the questions asked and by the entire audience waiting until the speaker left, surrounding him after the formal proceedings for a quiet talk and further questions. Among those present from Newport were Representative John J. Peckham of the state board, who had general charge of the meeting; Secretary George A. Stockwell of the state board, Lieutenant Governor Bull, Hon. J. P. Sanborn and Sheriff Anthony.

The meeting was opened by Mr. J. J. Peckham, who introduced the speaker, Mr. Gregory, whose subject was potatoes, and who at once proceeded to consider the subject in all its branches, saying that it looked like carrying coals to Newcastle to tell the residents of that district about raising potatoes, as they were regarded up his way as the leaders in that sort of culture, and his neighbors never attempted to sell potatoes until the Rhode Island crop had been disposed of.

The potato, he said, was neither a root nor a bulb, but a tuber; that is, a swelling of the underground stem of the vine. This happens only under ground; if kept above the vines only will be found. The potato not being the seed of the plant is not subject to the same law of selection as other plants, and it is consequently much more difficult to improve the plant by selection. Generally the larger seed potatoes give larger products, because their size starts the vines more strongly and gives a more vigorous plant. Of the potato class there are 600 species, of which less than 12 form tubers. An analysis of the plant shows that it is not a complete food, being deficient in nitrogen and exceeding in starch or fat producing elements, and must therefore occupy a secondary place as a food. It is true that the Irish are supposed, at times, to live on potatoes, but they have also milk, fish, etc., which furnish the nitrogen lacking in the potatoes, thus forming a complete food. The egg and tomato plants belong to the same family and from the vines of these, as from the potato, poison can be extracted. The green sprouts or portions of the tubers made green by exposure to the sun are poisonous, and should not be used or fed to cattle.

The potato was in general culture in South America when Columbus landed. It is a native of the highlands of Chili, and was a long time in becoming introduced into Europe, though the royal families did what they could to popularize it. It has been in general use in this country only about a hundred years, and many old men remember when it was an inconsiderable portion of a New Englander's food supply.

There are 30 varieties of wild potatoes, forming 6 distinct species, but all the cultivated potatoes come from the wild ones of Chili. The speaker gave an account of his attempts to domesticate some varieties found in Mexico. They proved hardy, would keep for years, and produced an abundance of vari-colored balls, but he was unable to increase their size, which was about that of a marble. They differed also from the cultivated varieties in growing widely apart, instead of bunched, and in the abundance of balls, it being found that the cultivated varieties lost these balls, making it difficult to produce new varieties, which had to be made by chance balls. The speaker had raised many varieties. It took about four years to develop one, and like a growing boy you could tell nothing about it till it was four years old, the potato then assuming its final form. Less than one per cent of new varieties were worth cultivating. It was known by experiment that a small potato would produce more large potatoes and fewer small ones than if the seed were a large tuber. The latter would produce some very large and many small ones. It was also shown that small potatoes about the size of an egg planted for five years in succession did not deteriorate the crop or vary from this rule. Cut seed was more liable to fail than whole potatoes if a drought followed the planting or the seed became pulpy or the trenches dry before planting. It helped the crop if the seed, when cut, was first dried in the sun. In rich soil cut potatoes did well; in poor soil the whole seed was best. It is found that the sprouts from the seed end will start faster but those from the butt end will catch up in time, having more body. Seed that has sprouted will not come up as soon as clean seed. All know that change of seed increases the vigor. It is best to get seed from the north, as this is not in the potato belt, the tuber coming originally from a cooler climate. The potato belt begins up in New Hampshire.

The speaker then discussed various varieties, giving a short sketch of the principal kinds since Mr. Goodwin revived the hopes of potato farmers with his Early Goodwin. He gave a short sketch of the great flurry over Early Rose, for which the speaker had paid as high as $10 for a single potato, and which he had propagated as carefully as a gardener would a verbena.

The Ohio experimental station had by tests shown that the product of early, medium and late potatoes was about 293, 298 and 290 bushels to the acre. The early ones were best, and as they sold for more they were the most profitable to raise.

He then spoke at some length on the machinery used for cultivating the tubers. He had tried all kinds, and now used the Aspinwall planter, which made a trench, put in seed and fertilizer and covered in the trench all in one trip and at a rapid rate. Then there was the reversible plow for cultivating the land before the plants appeared and the various kinds of harrows to use until they were four or five inches high. The old pin and brush harrows did good work in clearing the weeds and did not injure the plants. The speaker advocated level culture, planting the seed about four inches deep and making no more of a hill than was caused by the cultivator. Another good way was trench culture. This loosened the earth so that there was about four inches of loose soil beneath the seed, and gave about twenty bushels more per acre.

When the bugs come up there is the cyclone exterminator, which blows dry Paris green direct on the plants, by far the best, most convenient and effective method. Putting water on is apt to blast the vines by burning them. If a blast is likely to come; that is, if the weather threatens, the Bordeaux mixture properly applied will do much to save the crop. The best way of digging is with one of the regular diggers. They are difficult to properly handle, but do not cut the potatoes, and leave them ready to pick up.

No machine has yet been invented that will pick them up. The best method is to take the fertilizer bags in a dry place, and fill them with the tubers as fast as picked up, leaving them on the field to be picked up by the wagon. This saves time.

On manures he spoke at some length, telling what farmers in different sections did, and giving points on composts made of night soil, stable manure and old fish, which made an excellent manure. He spoke of the lack of phosphoric acid in the ordinary commercial fertilizer and said this should be made up by the farmer, who could, by clubbing with his neighbors, make a commercial fertilizer much cheaper than he could buy it. Care should be taken not to use much salt, as it reduces the starch or meaty quality of the tuber. Some asked if they should dig when rot appeared, as was often the case in August. If potatoes could be used at once this might do, otherwise it was as well to let them rot. They left the potash and phosphate in the soil, and only ammonia was needed for the next crop. It was best, as with cabbages, not to plant the same land two years in succession. Scabs were an affection of the potato that followed certain chemical changes. Some species were more liable than others and a blue-black soil would scab any kind. Scabbed potatoes could be used for seed. The scab was not propagated.

When the lecturer had finished he asked for questions or remarks, and Mr. Nathaniel Peckham finally broke the ice by remarking that he would like to see the farmers get together oftener to discuss topics all were interested in. It should not be necessary to send to Massachusetts or New Hampshire to get a man to bring the neighbors together for such a purpose. It was now two years since the farmers had met. He asked whether it was best to plant one eye or more to a piece. Mr. Gregory said it made no difference, the more eyes the better chance for growth, and only the best would survive. Mr. Hedges asked about putting the fertilizer on top and said wood ashes made potatoes scabby on the island. The speaker said it made no difference whether the fertilizer was above or below. Ashes put in the drill produced scab, but not otherwise so far as he knew. Jacob Almy gave an interesting account of an experiment with fertilizer and fish, which yielded 200 bushels to a half acre.

The speaker said there was no danger from the use of Paris green.

Rewards were made by Lieutenant Governor Bull, Mr. J. P. Sanborn and Secretary Stockwell, and Mr. Peckham closed by announcing that President Goodell of Amherst Agricultural College would give the next lecture, in Middletown.

THE DEATH OF WILLARD EDDY.

The death of Mr. Willard Eddy, which was announced yesterday, came with startling suddenness upon the community, many of a large circle of friends being unaware of his illness and few, indeed, of its serious nature. Mr. Eddy was at his business on Monday, having an attack of pneumonia on that evening. He had been employed as bookbinder for Mr. Charles E. Hammett, Jr., for thirty-nine years and had gained many friends in the community. He was closely identified with the affairs of St. John's Chapel, having been senior warden, superintendent of the Sunday school and a prominent factor in its welfare since its establishment. He will be sorely missed by that parish. Mr. Eddy was a member of Coronet Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Bellevue Lodge, Order of Tonti, having held several prominent offices in the former organization. In all that he undertook he was earnest and sincere and his friendship was highly esteemed by a large number of the people of Newport, with whom in his long residence here he had been associated. He leaves a widow, the daughter of Mr. Solomon Peckham, and one daughter.

ANOTHER VALKYRIE TO RACE FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

A London cable says:—The Royal Yacht Squadron's challenge in behalf of Lord Dunraven will reach New York on Saturday. It complies will all the New York Club's conditions, so that the race for the America's cup in August or September seems assured. The challenger will again be christened the Valkyrie.

Lord Dunraven is at present in Ireland. Before his departure from here the Associated Press representative obtained from him the following statement, which is in Lord Dunraven's own words:—

"The main conditions under which the match will be sailed out are as follows:—

"First—The challenge shall contain the name of the owner, name of the vessel, the rig, the length on load water line of his vessel, and a copy of her custom house register to follow as soon as possible.

"Second—If the challenging vessel exceeds the length on the load water line, as specified in the challenge, such excess is to count double in calculating the time allowance, but in no case is the challenger to exceed her estimated length by more than 2 per cent; the same rule to be enforced against the vessel defending the cup, unless such vessel was in existence or in course of construction on Oct. 20 last. In that case the only penalty on the difference in length on the load water line between the two vessels will be taking or giving ordinary allowance, according to the rules of the New York Yacht Club.

"Third—It is understood and agreed that should the challenging club obtain custody of the cup, it holds it open to a challenge under precisely similar conditions to those under which it challenged; but it will not be at liberty to refuse a challenge, according to the terms of the deed of 1887.

"A challenge embodying these terms was forwarded in my behalf by the Royal Yacht Squadron to the New York Yacht Club on Saturday. The name of my vessel will be the Valkyrie; rig, cutter; length on load water line, 85 feet.

"The committee appointed by the New York Yacht Club having assented to these terms, there is sure to be a race, unless the New York Club refuses to accept the recommendations of its committee, and declines to ratify this acceptance which is improbable in the last degree.

"The race will probably be sailed in August or September, but I asked that the date be left an open question for the time being.

"The details will be practically the same as were settled upon at the time of my abortive challenge in 1889. The best out of five races, sailed over outside courses, will decide the contest, three out of the five races to be to windward.

"Mr. G. L. Watson will design my vessel, and she will probably be built on the Clyde."

Lord Dunraven has also given the Associated Press representative copies of letters which passed between him and Secretary Oddie of the New York Yacht Club, General Paine of the committee, and H. Maitland Kersey, Lord Dunraven's representative in New York, showing the course of the negotiations which led up to the New York Yacht Club committee's acceptance of the conditions embodied in Lord Dunraven's statement.

In the last letter to Mr. Kersey, Lord Dunraven says:—

I aimed to sail a match on conditions which would not require an expression of opinion from the British club, as to whether the deed is fair or legal, and would not involve a surrender by the New York club of their opinion that it is perfectly fair and legal. I think that if the committee will carefully consider my propositions, they will see those conditions fulfilled.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Messrs. J. S. Tooker and Fred P. Sands have gone South on a gunning trip.

—There was a slight fire among some clothing in the Groff building on Bridge street near the railroad track this noon. It was extinguished without an alarm.

—Tug Warren today towed the lighter and barges of the dredge Rhode Island to Fort Adams, where they will winter, and the tug then proceeded up the bay to locate and if necessary buoy the dredge.

—The district court tried nobody today. There are two alleged fowl trespasses upon the rights of dwellers in the eastern section of the county to be inquired into next Thursday, at Tiverton. Six chickens comprise the plunder in one of these cases, and fifteen are charged to the defendant in the other case.

—The Two Johns Company had a very fair and very enthusiastic audience at the Opera House last night. The play has been here before, but was not then produced with as good effect as last night. The company was strong and even, and made the most out of the funny portions of their parts, the audience responding with generous applause. The specialty work of Dan Hart and the dancing of Louise Montrose deserve special mention.

—Plans are out for the proposed improvements to the LeRoy place next south of the Casino, recently purchased by Mr. LeRoy King, and preparations have already been begun to move the house to the rear of the lot. The front or avenue portion is to have a brick building about 75 feet square, one story high, to be used for stores only. Work will, it is understood, be begun on the new building as soon as the old one is out of the way.

—Hon. W. J. Swinburne will retire from business February next. He went into the coal and wood business February 1, 1853, on the wharf where his yards are now located and will have completed forty years of continuous business life upon his retirement. During the war he leased the wharf to Joseph Bradford & Co., and gave his attention exclusively to his flour mill on the same wharf. After the war he gave up running the mill and resumed the coal and wood business.

—"Hoss and Hoss" is the title of a farcical entertainment which the Reed & Collier Company will present at the Opera House this evening. William Collier, who heads the organization, is known as a quaint comedian who prefers to suggest a humorism and leave its full development to dawn gradually upon the minds of his audience than to fully expose the climax of a comedy touch in its entirety. He is supported by a company of twenty people, which includes a number of clever vocalists, specialists and dancers, including Arthur Moulton, James B. Gentry, Daniel Baker, M. L. Heckert, J. W. Meyers, David Andrada, Joseph McGuire, Louise Allen, Adele Farrington, Marie Celeste, Helen Reimer and Helena Collier. The company comes from a very successful engagement in Boston.

SOCIAL LIFE AT LAKEWOOD.

A despatch from Lakewood, N. J., says:—"The Lakewood coach made its first trip of the week Thursday to Toms River. On account of the snow in the early part of the week the trips were discontinued. Among those on the coach were Mrs. Oscar Straus, wife of the ex-minister to Turkey; Mrs. Nathan Straus, wife of Park Commissioner Straus; Mr. and Mrs. George W. Harding, of New York, and Mr. George A. Cheeney. Four of the horses that had been used on the Tuxedo route were sent here today and will be used as a relay at Toms River. The trip is about eighteen miles. Among the early cottagers who were out driving yesterday morning was Mrs. Grover Cleveland, who was with Mrs. Francis Freeman. Mrs. Cleveland was out for nearly two hours. Her drive was around Carasaljo Lake and through Pine Park. Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who is at the Laurel House here with Dr. Samuel W. Duncan, of Boston, called upon Mr. Freeman yesterday, and while there met Mrs. Cleveland. Later in the day Mr. Rockefeller joined Mr. Freeman's party and enjoyed a ride through town. Mrs. Freeman will give her regular reception this afternoon, Mrs. Cleveland assisting."

NAVAL NOTES.

Lieutenant H. O. Dunn has been ordered to duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office, Baltimore.

Naval Cadet H. A. Evans is ordered to the Concord.

Pay Director Rufus Parks is ordered to duty at the League Island navy yard, relieving Pay Inspector J. H. Stevenson, who is detached from duty as general storekeeper at League Island, ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Lieutenant A. C. Almy has been detached from duty in charge of the branch hydrographic office at Baltimore, and placed on waiting orders; Passed Assistant Engineer William Rowbotham is detached from the Thetis and ordered to receiving ship Independence, and Passed Assistant Engineer Theodore Burgdoff is detached from duty at the Mare Island navy yard and ordered to the Thetis.

Chief Engineer E. A. Magee is detached from duty as member of the board of inspection of merchant vessels at New York and ordered to the Adams, relieving Passed Assistant Engineer R. W. Milligan, who is ordered to receiving ship Independence.

United States cruiser Concord has sailed from Key west for Norfolk, where she will go into the dry dock and have her bottom overhauled.

United States cruiser Atlanta will sail in a few days from New York to take stores on board, and then go to Port Royal, S. C., for target practice preparatory to cruising in the West Indies this winter.

United States ship Constellation, Commander C. F. Goodrich, with art exhibits for the World's Fair aboard, arrived at Gibraltar yesterday on her homeward trip.

Acting Rear Admiral George Brown shifted his flag from the Thetis to the Mohican yesterday. The Thetis will leave Vallejo, California, in a few days to continue the survey of Lower California. The Mohican is being rapidly fitted out as a flagship of the Pacific station.

The Navy Department was informed yesterday by the builders of the Naval Academy practice ship Bancroft—S. L. Moore & Sons, of Elizabethport, N. J.—that they would have a private trial on December 5 and if there was no mishap they would be ready for the official trial immediately thereafter. The official trip will take place in Buzzard's bay, where a course has been buoyed off. Speed is the determining condition. Under the contract she must make twelve knots an hour for four consecutive hours, during which the air pressure in the ash pits must not exceed one-half inch of water. For each quarter knot in excess of twelve knots the contractors will receive a premium of $5,000, and will suffer a similar reduction for each quarter knot below that speed. From the results obtained with her engines in several recent dock trials the contractors are confident of exceeding the contract requirements.

As a result of the investigation of the court of inquiry at Mare Island, Cal., the Secretary of the Navy has ordered a court-martial to meet at the Mare Island navy yard December 14 for the trial of Commander H. L. Johnson, of United States steamer Mohican, on charges growing out of the accident to the Mohican June 5 last off Chirikof Island, Alaska. The first charge is "through negligence allowing a vessel of the navy to run upon a rock." The second is "violation of paragraph 115, page 51, of the Naval Regulations." This regulation is to the effect that upon approaching land the commander must take soundings. The third charge is "culpable inefficiency in the performance of duty." There is but one specification under each charge. The detail of the court is as follows:—Rear Admiral John Irwin, Captains Bush Wallace, J. R. Bartlett and B. F. Day; Commanders Silas Terry, G. H. Wadleigh, C. C. Clark, H. E. Nichols and Thomas Perry, and First Lieutenant Lincoln Karmany, United States Marine Corps, judge advocate. The Mohican lost part of her keel, and several plates were punctured. It is said that while the damage was comparatively small, the vessel and crew were put in imminent peril.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean says that the World's Fair joint committee on ceremonies has practically decided to invite Oliver Wendell Holmes to write the ode for the celebration at the opening of the World's Fair next May.

A pure cream of tartar powder.

Cleveland's Baking Powder

Makes delicious hot breads for breakfast.

"Absolutely the Best."

Is called for in the latest recipes of
Marion Harland, Author of "Common Sense in the Household."
Mrs. Rorer, Principal Philadelphia Cooking School.
Eliza R. Parker, Author of "Economical Housekeeping."
Mrs. Dearborn, Principal Boston Cooking School.
Mrs. Lincoln, Author of "Boston Cook Book."

Those who know most about baking powders use Cleveland's.

Our Cook Book, 400 recipes, free. Ask your grocer for a copy. If he hasn't it, send stamp and address to
Cleveland Baking Powder Co., N. Y.

Love's not Time's Fool.

Are you?

Are you always just a little behind hand? Don't make that mistake this year. Now is the time to answer the perplexing question: "What shall I give them?" What is beautiful, useful, inexpensive, sure to give delight; a constant, cheerful reminder all the year through? A new, quick-winding Waterbury. $4 to $15.

An accurate jeweled time keeper, as elegant and tasteful as a fifty-dollar watch; with all the improvements; cased in filled gold or coin-silver, hand-engraved and warranted. That is the thing to give. All jewelers keep it; in styles for everybody.

Opera House.
Monday, December 5.

Special Engagement of the
Celebrated Irish Comedian, Carroll Johnson,
In the Charming Irish Comedy Drama,
THE GOSSOON.
Produced with Special Scenery.
A Strong Dramatic Company.
Hear Mr. Johnson in his latest songs.
Prices 25c., 50c. and 75c. Seats on sale Sat., Dec. 3.

SEE OUR
Wedding Presents,
Just received. We shall be in the swim for your
HOLIDAY TRADE.
UDALL & BALLOU.

The New Illuminator PARLOR STOVE
Is the most cheerful, economical and best heating stove we have ever seen. For sale in Newport only by
WM. K. Covell, Jr.,
Sole Agent,
163 THAMES STREET.

Asbestos Shade Protectors,
to protect from burning
SILK, LINEN OR PAPER LAMP SHADES.
Invest 25c. and Save Your Shades
LAMP AND OIL DEPOT,
A. C. Landers,
157 Thames Street,
Covell's Block.

OVERCOATS
MADE TO ORDER,
$10.25, $12.25, $15.50
AND UPWARDS.
Boys' Underwear, 90c a Suit,
Reduced from $1.
R. C. EBBS,
169 THAMES STREET.
Full Line of Fall and Winter Suitings.

GROCERIES.
ESTABLISHED 1811.
NEW CROP
NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
NEW
Raisins, Citron, Figs and Nuts.
NEW
CIDER.
Purity Washed Currants.
We simply ask you to try the Purity Washed Currants and be the judge. They are the finest cleaned currants ever packed.
C. Sherman & Co.,
243 & 245 Thames Street.

BON AMI.
Does its work the best and quickest of any scouring and polishing soap in the world, and has been justly called "THE MODERN CLEANER." Try it on your tinware, brass, nickle, marble, mirrors, plate glass windows, etc. DOES NOT SCRATCH, and it is truly a woman's friend.
FOR SALE AT
THE BOSTON GROCERY,
(Smith's New Building, Broadway.)
O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

Particular Notice.
All bills now due Young Brothers, that are not paid on or before December 1st, next, will then be placed in the hands of an attorney at law for collection.

John H. Crosby, Jr.,
BELLEVUE AVENUE,
DEALER IN
FINE GROCERIES,
Fresh and Salt Meats, Vegetables of all kinds. Choice Teas, Pure Spices and Coffees, Butter and Cheese from best Vermont and New York dairies constantly on hand. A large variety of standard Canned goods; also a complete assortment of goods usually kept in a first-class store.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 5 West Marlboro' street. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M.

HORSE CLIPPING.
Having purchased one of the latest style air power horse clipping machines and connected by Edison electric motor, I am prepared at all times to clip horses. Satisfaction guaranteed.
LAWTON'S STABLES, Touro and Spring Sts.

BY TELEGRAPH

To the Associated Press.

RUNAWAY CARS.

An Engineer and Fireman Killed near Shenango, Penn.

GREENVILLE, Penn., Dec. 2.—At Shenango yesterday two freight cars broke loose on a steep grade and started towards the station at a terrific gait, having a clear track two miles long on which to get headway. The cars were running at a speed that was liable to take them off the track at any moment as they approached Shenango. Unfortunately the switch engine happened to be on the track on which the runaway cars were travelling. Before the men in the cab could escape the cars were upon them, with a crash and a roar that was heard for miles. The wreck of both cars and engine was as complete as it is possible to imagine. James Danley and Charles McDowell, engineer and fireman on the switcher, were both killed.

IN THE HANDS OF A RECEIVER.

The Savannah, Americus & Montgomery Railroad in Trouble.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2.—An Americus, Ga., special says that the Savannah, Americus & Montgomery railroad was yesterday placed in the hands of a receiver and that a hearing will be held December 10 to pass upon the question of a permanent receiver. It is said that the heavy outlay for construction on the Montgomery end of the line had so cramped the finances of the road that the payment of the January interest was doubtful.

THE GERMAN BUDGET.

Various Matters Discussed in Yesterday's Debate.

BERLIN, Dec. 2.—During the debate on the Budget, which was continued yesterday, Dr. Buhl, a leader of the nationalists, said that his party would vote for the demands made by the government for money for military purposes so far as was compatible with the vital interests of the empire, but the carrying out of the provisions of the army bill to their full extent was impracticable. In the course of his speech Dr. Buhl complained of the inadequate share Germany had taken in the celebrations in honor of the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America.

Chancellor Von Caprivi, in replying to Dr. Buhl, said that Germany had been worthily represented at the Columbus fair at Genoa and the celebrations in Spain. The government, he added, had received the warmest thanks from Italy and Spain for the part it had taken in their respective celebrations.

Herr Leibknecht, the Socialistic leader, declared that the anti-Semitic movement, which found many adherents in Germany, promoted the cause of social democracy. He mentioned several subjects in the course of his speech. Among others things he urged that a militia system should be established in Germany and that political morality be improved.

Dr. Von Frog, Conservative, said that the Conservatives would not define their attitude towards the army bill until the measure came up for debate. He would say, however, that he deemed the demands for the navy too high.

THE PANAMA CANAL COMPANY.

Large Sums Paid the Paris Newspapers and Newpaper Directors.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post gives a list of the sums of money paid the newspapers and newspaper directors by the Panama Canal Company, as follows:—Petit Journal, 300,000 francs; Telegraphe, 120,000 francs; M. Jezienski, director of the Telegraphe, 120,000 francs; Le Matin, 50,000 francs; Gaulois, 15,000 francs; M. Meyer, director of the Gulois, 30,000 francs; Radical, 100,000 francs; Senator Magnier, director of L'Evenment, 50,000 francs; M. Battnot, director of the Journal des Debats, 40,000 francs.

Fatalities at a Brooklyn Tenement House Fire.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 2.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning fire broke out in the tenement house No. 137 Flushing avenue. The inmates became panic stricken and several jumped out of the windows. Michael Doyle was instantly killed. Several others were hurt. The flames were put out with a small loss.

Death of a New Bedford Catholic Priest.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Dec. 2.—Rev. James Daly, curate of the St. Lawrence Catholic church, died suddenly in this city today.

The Official Returns of the Vote in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 2.—The state board of canvassers has completed the canvass of the official vote of Illinois, as follows:—Cleveland, 426,281; Harrison, 399,288; Weaver, 22,207; Bidwell, 25,907.

Arrested in Paris as a Foreign Spy.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Paris correspondent of the Times reports the arrest in Paris yesterday of a German of the name of Luskina on the charge of being a foreign spy. Letters and documents found in his possession tend to prove the truth of the charge. Detectives had shadowed him through Italy, Austria, Russia and Germany until he arrived in France.

Combatting Jewish Influence.

LONDON, Dec. 2.—The Standard's Berlin correspondent says that in a draft of the Conservative platform the first paragraph reads:—"We combat Jewish influence in our national life, on which it acts with disintegrating effects; we demand Christian government for Christian people and Christian teachers for Christian pupils. We condemn excesses of anti-Semitism."

For the Relief of Russian Peasants.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 2.—The government has assigned the sum of [illegible] to be expended for the peasants in the famine stricken provinces.

THE ERICSSON SUBMARINE GUN.

As soon as new and stronger projectiles can be manufactured, another series of trials of the Destroyer's 16 inch under-water gun is to be undertaken. The tests carried on by the torpedo board at Brooklyn, in the [illegible] and the Simpson dry dock, showed that the after bodies of the projectiles used were too weak to stand the firing strains needed to produce greater velocity, range and accuracy. Nevertheless, the results already achieved are officially considered sufficient for the formal adoption of submarine guns, when perfected, as they undoubtedly will be, in rams hereafter constructed.

The reasons for this conclusion are to be found in the accounts of the trials conducted during the present year. Twenty shots in all were fired. The first four showed that a range of 600 feet could be secured with a moderate powder charge, and that the horizontal direction was excellent. Then deeper water was sought for determining the trajectory in the vertical plane. Six nets, weighted at the bottom and properly marked, were stretched across the dry dock, at intervals of 100 feet, while a heavier mantelet net beyond, at 610 feet, protected the head of the dock. The Destroyer was moored, bow on, just outside the entrance, 650 feet from the upper alter at the head of the dock. The axis of the gun was 6½ feet below the surface of the water. Its mechanism showed no weakness during the firing; and, though the valve which covers the muzzle and prevents the ingress of water was disabled at the second shot, this was due to the rusting of the bolt, after twelve years' service under water, and not to any defect in design or workmanship. It proved a water-tight shutter for the gun.

The projectiles were of two sorts, each 27½ feet long and 15¾ inches in diameter, weighing, respectively, when loaded, 1,500 and 1,700 pounds. They can carry 300 pounds of explosives each, but only dummy shells were used, and no tests were made of the exploding device. A charge of 15 pounds of powder was fixed for the automatic, depth-regulating projectiles, and of from 20 to 30 pounds for the ordinary type. But the tail of the ordinary projectiles proved too weak for more than 25 pounds of the service sphero-hexagonal powder, so that the shell must there be made thicker and more rings added. The charge of 15 pounds wrecked the hydrostatic balance of the automatic projectiles, and showed that the tail fins should be made of metal instead of wood, with other improvements.

Had the target been a vessel 100 feet long and of 20 feet draught, every shot of the twenty fired would have struck her either at 100 or 200 feet; seventeen of the twenty at 300, and fifteen of them at 400, 500 or 600 feet. Of these shots, "eight broached the surface between 200 and 300 feet nets; four broached the surface between 300 and 400 feet nets; three passed the 600 feet net without broaching." It has already been stated that the depth-regulating mechanism of the automatic projectiles proved too weak to stand the shock of discharge, although the needed improvements can be made at moderate cost; but for the ordinary projectiles the trial board, consisting of Commander G. A. Converse and Lieutenants T. C. McLean and C. A. Bradbury, Lieutenant F. J. Drake being absent, reached the following conclusions:—

First—The trials have demonstrated the practicability of obtaining a fairly accurate range of at least 600 feet with a projectile from a gun carried under water.

Second—The accuracy in the horizontal plane is good.

Third—The accuracy in the vertical plane is good for a distance of 200 feet. Beyond that point the projectile has a decided tendency to come to the surface and broaches between 250 and 400 feet from the muzzle.

Fourth—By giving the projectile a trim by the head of about 20 inches the broaching point is carried to a distance of about 400 feet from the muzzle.

Fifth—Variations in positive buoyancy between 4 and 24 pounds do not appear to practically affect the trajectory in the vertical plane.

Sixth—The tail of the projectile is not strong enough to stand the shock of discharge when a powder charge of more than 25 pounds is used.

Seventh—Greater accuracy and possibly a greater range would result if the projectiles were more accurately constructed.

Further trials with the vessel under way are required to demonstrate the practical efficiency of the system for use as a weapon of warfare.

Such are the reasons that have induced the chief of the bureau of ordnance to declare that "this system of under-water discharge, when perfected, as it undoubtedly will be, will greatly increase the offensive power of the ram, and the bureau will recommend that all such vessels be supplied with submarine guns." As has been shown, the complete demonstration of the feasibility of this new device in naval warfare has not yet been made in actual experiment. In the first place, as the board says, no trials were made with the Destroyer under way, and such trials would of course be necessary to show the efficiency of the system. In the second place, a practical demonstration would presumably have to be made of the working of the firing-pin mechanism, so as to show that the projectile can be relied upon to strike the hostile vessel in such a way as to produce an explosion. Finally, if the submarine guns are adopted, one of them should be fired two or three times, or certainly once, with a fully charged projectile against a target representing the hull of a war vessel, at a point beneath the water-line belt which the submarine gun is expected to attack. In this way it can easily be ascertained, not only that the mechanism of the gun accomplishes its purpose, but how much damage the projectile will do a vessel at a given range. This is the more desirable, since the energy of the projectile rapidly diminishes in its course through the water. Analogous experiments with full charges would determine the degree of reliance to be placed, both for accuracy and for destructive effect, upon the pneumatic gun of the Vesuvius, whether fired from a fixed or a floating platform. In the case of the Destroyer, the extreme range can be ascertained before using actual charges of gun cotton or other high explosives, and then such charges will show at what distance short of the extreme range an adequate and decisive explosive effect can be produced, in order that such a range may be adopted as the one for practical use.

In view of the success thus far achieved by the submarine gun, and the official promise it has secured of adoption when the details already spoken of are perfected, we may well recall the confidence in it which Ericsson himself expressed under untoward circumstances. In the trials here the mechanism appeared to work well, but the government declined to purchase his invention or the Destroyer until tests were made with actual explosives, such as were to be used against an enemy; and Ericsson thought that such trials, with all attendant risks to navigation, should be assumed by the government. In England similar requirements were made, but two dummy projectiles were first fired, which went astray, for the reason, according to the friends of the device, that the water was too shallow. The third shot was with a loaded projectile, which [illegible], in consequence, it was said, of the use of an improperly constructed detonator. But these mishaps, which led to a delay in the development of the weapon, did not destroy his faith in its principle. And now, with the improvements on the original plan, said to have been effected or to be in contemplation, its triumph is confidently expected. The original Destroyer may be of value only for experimental purposes, but mounted in a powerful steel ram a submarine gun might prove most effective.—[Washington letter in New York Sun.

A monster meeting is soon to be held in Montreal to discuss the question of annexation to the United States, which the Liberal press has recently been urging with renewed vigor. There is little doubt of the general sentiment in favor of annexation on Canada's part, and it seems as if the time for joining forces with her neighbors on this side of the border were coming rapidly to come. Our own anxiety to hasten such a consummation is less than here, but if she will accomplish needed reforms and make her conditions conform somewhat to ours she will find Uncle Sam more than ready to meet her half way with an outstretched hand of welcome.

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U. S. Naval Training Station, Coasters Harbor Island—Open to visitors from 3 P. M. to sunset; daily. Sunday services at 10.30 A. M.

Fort Adams—Guard mount at 9 A. M. and drill 10 to 11 daily except Saturdays and Sundays. Battalion drill daily from 6.30 to 7.30, Sundays excepted. Band concerts Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 4 to 5 P. M.

Redwood Library, Bellevue avenue—Open to visitors daily, Sundays excepted, from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. Open to subscribers from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

People's Library, 209 Thames street—Open from 10 A. M. to 8 P. M. daily (except on Sundays), and on Saturdays until 9 P. M.

Newport Historical Society, Touro street—Open from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Natural History Society, Touro street—Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Electric Street Cars connect at Commercial wharf for Beach, Mile Corner and Morton Park.

Places of Interest—Forty Steps, on Cliff, foot of Narragansett avenue; Spouting Rock, east end of Bailey's beach; Paradise and Hanging Rocks, north of Second beach; Purgatory, east end of Second beach. Miantonomi Hill, end of Malbone road, off Broadway.

Cliff Walk—Extending from Easton's to Bailey's beaches past the residences of Mrs. Stevens, Robert and Ogden Goelet, L. L. Lorillard, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Fairman Rogers, August Belmont, the Astors, Dr. C. N. Bell, W. K. and F. Vanderbilt and others. Open to the public.

Drives—Bellevue avenue, from Jewish Cemetery to Bailey's beach; Ocean avenue, "Ten-Mile drive," from Bailey's beach along the southern coast, by Grove's Point, Bateman's, Castle Hill, Fort Adams, Brenton's Cove, along the crest of Bellevue Hill with its superb views of the harbor, the islands and the bay; West road, from Broadway to Bristol Ferry, nine miles, by Lawton's Valley, the Coal Mines and Portsmouth Grove, with fine view of the bay; East road, from Broadway to Stone Bridge, twelve miles; Paradise road, from Second beach, by Hanging Rocks to Indian avenue; Indian avenue, continuing north along East shore.

POSTOFFICE.

November 21, 1892.

Office hours from 7 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 8 to 9 A. M.

Money Order and Registry departments 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Lobby open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. Sundays 9 A. M. to 5.30 P. M.

Close. A.M.	Close. P.M.		Open. A.M.	Open. P.M.
6	4 00	New York, Southern and Western.	9 30	1 30
	7 45			7 30
7 15	2 30		9 30	
9 45	4 45	Boston & Eastern States,	11 30	1 30
	7 45			6 30
	12 30			
7 15	2 30		9 30	1 30
9 00	4 45	Providence, R. I.	11 30	2 30
	7 45			7 30
	12 30			
7 15	12 30		9 30	2 30
	2 30	Fall River, Mass.	11 30	6 30
	4 45			
	7 45			
7 15	12 30		9 30	6 30
	4 45	New Bedford, Mass.	11 30	
	7 45			
	4 45	Bristol Ferry, R. I.	11 30	
7 30	12 30	Portsmouth & Tiverton.	11 30	7 00
	4 45			
7 30		South Portsmouth, R. I.		7 00
7 30		Jamestown, R. I.		2 30
9 00	7 45	Wickford, R. I.		1 30
	*12 00	Block Island.	*11 30	

Sundays—Mails for all points, except Newport county, close at 5.30 P. M.

*Closes 12 Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Opens 11.30 Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Collections from Street Letter Boxes

Nov. 1, 1892

	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Middletown line,	4.00		5.00
Broadway—Whitehall,	4.05	12.00	5.05
Broadway—Howard Ave.,	4.07	12.04	5.05
Farrar Gould,	4.10	12.07	5.12
Broadway—Calch Earl,	4.13	12.10	5.15
Broadway—Hull,	4.15	12.13	5.18
Willow—Second,	4.19	12.21	5.25
Washington—Elm,	4.21	12.24	5.29
Thames—Bridge,	4.24	12.25	5.31
Washington square,	4.27	12.31	5.34
Thames—Mary,	4.29	12.33	5.38
Spring—Touro,	4.30	12.35	5.41
Bay—Brinley,	4.33	12.39	5.45
Bay—Ayrault,	4.35	12.42	5.48
Rhode Island avenue,	4.37	12.45	5.51
Catherine—Gibbs Ave.,	4.40	12.48	5.55
Beech—Red Cross Ave.,	4.41	12.52	5.59
Catherine—Greenough,	4.46	12.55	6.01
Cottage street,	4.48	12.57	6.03
Newport Reading Room,	4.50	1.40	7.00
Pelham—Corne,	4.53	1.02	6.05
Spring—Hill,	4.55	1.05	6.11
Lawrence—Church,	4.58	1.08	6.14
Thames—Pelham,	5.00	1.10	6.16
Business Men's Ass'n.,	5.04	1.14	6.19
Spring—Dearborn,	5.11	1.23	6.26
Thames—Wellington,	5.14		6.29
Fabre Point,	5.51		6.30
Bellevue—Narragansett,	5.56	1.28	6.45
Bellevue Bellevue Ct.,	6.00	1.31	6.46
Bellevue—Bath road	6.07	1.36	6.54
Bellevue—Downing Block,	6.10	1.37	6.56

Delivery by carriers at 7 A. M., 9.45 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Special delivery until 7.30 P. M.

Sundays—Collections from street letter boxes one hours earlier than last afternoon schedule.

HENRY H. FAY, Postmaster.

WOMEN AS ORATORS.

"I do wish," said a man prominently connected with World's Fair matters, "that woman would study oratory. It has become so much the fashion for women to speak in public that they are brought to the fore on all occasions, and I am heartily tired of their little sparrow-like, parlor ways and piping voices on the rostrum. There are only very few good speakers among the shoals of women that are before the public today. It is positively painful to listen to them. Their tricks and mannerisms, their want of vocal power of delivery are all to a degree irritating. However good the substance of a speech, bad delivery ruins it. A good voice for speaking must be trained to be such. England the same is true of public speaking. Women who have any idea of addressing audiences, either great or small, should take the trouble to prepare themselves for it. They owe such preparation to those who pay them the compliment of listening to them. Those who can't do this should refrain from speaking in public."—[Chicago Post.

PAUL H. HAYNE'S METHODS OF COMPOSITION.

Oliver Wendell Holmes once said to my father that "poetry takes a great deal out of a man," and these words express in a nutshell what I mean.

My father's favorite habits of composition were to pace back and forth between the fire-place in his study and the book-shelves in the library, or beneath the trees of Magnolia Cove Hill, if the weather was pleasant, and with pencil and volume in hand to pen down on the fly-leaf already devoted to the first revision of a line as much of it as the duration of the creative mood would allow. Sometimes he wrote while taking a leisurely ride around the house or through the woods, sometimes while sitting in his armchair of the pleasant pine, but generally with the pen while walking. This was especially during the early and middle periods of his life, when he found it irksome to sit down for any length of time, and never seemed to have time for meditative walks.

Sometimes he would compose the last line, or immediate part, of a poem before the first. When completed, however, no reader would have doubted that it came out consecutively.

Occasionally the choice phrasing of a stanza that had baffled him for days would come to him in sleep. My mother told me that one night he had been very busy over his Savannah Sesqui-Centennial poem, from tranquil slumber, and said suddenly, "Mama, at last in sleep the thought which has eluded me for days has been captured!"

Then he repeated the following lines, which Philip Bourke Marston afterwards pronounced fine, and which so worthily describe the loveliness of Southern women:—

Maidens of tracery and daughters of a dream;
They have stolen a sun-shaft for each radiant glance
And woven the star-shine in their midnight hair.

In the earlier years of his literary career he would frequently awake at night, get out of bed, light a candle, and compose many lines upon some poem which he said had "forced itself upon his mind."

He was more systematic in writing prose than verse, although many characteristic specimens of the former may be found in the fly-leaves of all kinds of books. When engaged in preparing an essay, a book-review, a story, the copying of manuscript for the printer, or the claims of a large correspondence, he would usually go to his standing-desk in the morning, soon after breakfast, and write for hours.—[Lippincott's.

EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT.

According to the latest advices from Rome the Pope proposes to make an earnest appeal to the European powers in behalf of peace. Nothing else could better justify his title of "Vicar of God." It is now several years since any considerable war has occurred to disturb the peace of the continent. The wars between Prussia and Austria which reconstructed the map of Germany, and the Franco-Prussian war, which rid France of the Napoleonic dynasty, were the last of the really important wars of Europe. As for England she has been at peace, except in remote parts of the earth, for about forty years. There is no war cloud in the sky at the present time. But the great nations are constantly increasing their military strength, and a great standing army is hardly if any less calamitous in its effects upon a people than actual war. Disarmament is the great need of Europe, not peace merely but a peace footing.

Glancing backward one sees that there have been two kinds of wars, those which made for prosperity and progress, and those which brought in their train irretrievable ruin. Germany has never to this day recovered from what is known as the Thirty Years war, waged at the instigation of two rival bigotries, while France was advanced along all the lines of thrift by the last great war of Europe, deeply humiliating as was the series of disasters which marked the campaign, and enormous as was the indemnity exacted. That indemnity, with all its apparent hardships, proved a great blessing, illustrating, in a curious way, the charitable maxim, "it is more blessed to give than to receive." But at best war is a terrible evil, its good results being brought about by providence, which is able to over-rule the bad and make it a ministry of good. In itself it is barbaric to the last degree. The time has fully come when the civilized nations of the world should form an international board of arbitration for the settlement of all their disputes. The United States has always kept aloof from the wars of the Old World, but it would be no violation of our general policy of non-intervention to join in any and every feasible way in promoting the cause of arbitration. In that respect, certainly, the American people are perfectly in accord with the latest Papal announcement.

A great standing army is a great curse. It demoralizes and impoverishes as nothing else could. It has no redeeming features. Actual war may, as suggested, be utilized for good, but no such overruling of the evil of armament can be pointed out. The evil is wholly evil, and that continually. It is far worse, ethically speaking, to be a soldier in time of peace than in time of war, and the expense is twofold. It is not simply the cost of feeding and clothing the soldiers, but loss through their forced withdrawal from the ranks of industry. Between the two the common people are pauperized. Work as hard as they will, the poor people at home find it necessary to practice a degree of economy unknown in this country, and at the same time work longer hours than the corresponding classes in this country. Even then it is necessary to leave a large part of the burden of agriculture to women. No marked improvement of the condition of the laboring classes in Europe can be expected until arbitration takes the place of armament. In this country the standing army is no burden. The cost of its maintainance is not felt, and its few recruits are from the ranks of discontent and misfortune. There are some men, here and there one, who for some cause or other want to get away from the ordinary cares of life. He buries himself alive by enlisting in the regular army. He is not missed. The ranks of industry close up and leave no vacancies. The immense advantage the common people of this country enjoy over those of Europe is attributable to many causes, but prominent among these causes is the contrast between the standing armies of the continents. If the venerable head of the Church of Rome can do anything, however little, to promote the general disarmament of Europe, he will write his name high on the roll of human benefactors.—[Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Notable Anniversaries.

December 2.

1521—Hernando Cortez, conqueror of Mexico, died near Seville, Spain; born 1485.

1552—St. Francis Xavier, apostle to the Indies, died.

1736—General Richard Montgomery, Irish-American soldier, born in Swords, Ireland; killed in Quebec 1775.

1805—Battle of Austerlitz; Bonaparte defeated the Austrians and Prussians; their loss, 30,000; this battle is said to have "killed William Pitt."

1824—President Monroe issued the message in which the so called "Monroe doctrine" first appeared.

1825—Dom Pedro, the second and last emperor of Brazil, born in Rio Janeiro.

1851—The famous coup d'etat in Paris; Louis Napoleon dispersed the assembly and made himself absolute.

1859—John Brown of "Ossawatomie" was hanged at Charlestown, W. Va.

1861—The war congress met in first regular session and at once passed a vote of thanks to Captain Wilkes for his action in seizing Mason and Slidell.

1869—Albert Deane Richardson, journalist and author, died in New York of wound inflicted by Daniel McFarland; born 1833.

1890—A national convention of the Farmers' Alliance began at Ocala, Fla.; the chief result was the famous Ocala platform.

1891—The great armored cruiser, New York, launched at Philadelphia.

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Stools and Covers in great variety.
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As my pianos have come in from the summer rentals, and I have more than I can easily accommodate, I shall be glad to sell some of them low for cash or for a reasonable sum on easy instalments. None of them are over three years old and some have only been used one season.

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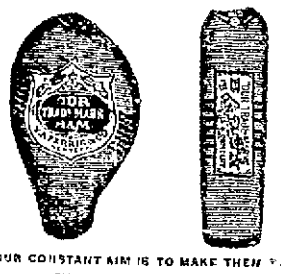

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Leave Newport 10.20 A. M., arrive New York 6.40 P. M.; Providence 12.25 P. M.; Boston 1.55 P. M.

Leave Newport 4.30 P. M., arrive New York 11.50 P. M.; Providence 6.13 P. M.; Boston 7.30 P. M.

Leave Newport 8.15 P. M., arrive Providence 9.55 P. M.; Boston 11 P. M.; New York (via Prov.) 7.00 A. M.

Leave New York 12.00 night, Saturdays excepted, (via Prov.); Providence 6.40 A. M.; arrive Newport 8.25 A. M.

Leave New York 5.00 A. M.; Boston 10 A. M.; Providence 11.10 A. M.; arrive Newport 1.00 P. M.

Leave New York 1.00 P. M.; Boston 3.00 P. M.; Providence 5.00 P. M.; arrive Newport 7.00 P. M.

Close connection with steamers to and from Block Island and Jamestown.

Drawing Room Cars on day trains and sleeping Cars on night trains.

Tickets sold and baggage checked at steamer Rockwright, Commercial wharf; at Transfer Co.'s office, No. 20 Fludder's block, Bellevue avenue, corner Catherine street.

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Time tables showing local and through train service, between all stations, may be obtained at all ticket offices of this company.

On and after Monday, Oct. 17, 1892, trains will leave Newport for Boston, week days 7.45, 10.15 a. m., a12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return 5.45, 8.50, a9.30, 11.40 a. m., 3.40, 4.55, a5.10, b6.40. Middletown, c7.20, c10.15 a. m., c2.55 p. m. Portsmouth Grove, c7.20, c10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. Portsmouth, 7.20, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Bristol Ferry, 7.20, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Tiverton, 7.20, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Fall River, 7.20, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Taunton, 7.20, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Middleboro', 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Cape Cod, 7.45 a. m., 2.55 p. m. Plymouth, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. New Bedford, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.50, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Fitchburg and Stations on Northern Division, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 2.55 p. m. Lowell, 7.45 a. m., 2.55 p. m. Cottage City, Oak Bluffs, 10.15 a. m. Nantucket, 7.45 a. m. Providence, 7.45, 10.15 a. m., 12.00, 2.55, 5.15 p. m. Return, 7.45, 9.55 a. m., 12.40, 4.30, d6.35 p. m.

SUNDAYS, for Boston, 6.00 p. m. Return 8.50 a. m., b7.00 P. M. For Tiverton, Fall River, North Easton, Bristol Ferry, Taunton, Stoughton, Randolph, South Braintree, Braintree, Quincy and New Bedford, 6.00 p. m.

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Leave Newport week days at 9.15 P. M.; Sundays, 10.15 P. M.; due New York 7.30 A. M. Connection by Annex boat for Brooklyn and Jersey City on arrival.

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Beginning Saturday, Oct. 1, 1892, steamers will run as follows:

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Between Newport and Jamestown,

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Leave Jamestown, 6.15, 8.15, 10.45 A. M.; 1.45, 3.50, 5 P. M. Sundays, 9.45 A. M.; 4.00 P. M.

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*On arrival of Providence Boat Wednesdays and Saturdays.

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Steamer Geo. W. Danielson, Captain Conley will leave Commercial Wharf Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12.30 P. M. Returning, leave Block Island Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 8.30 A. M., weather permitting.

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Will be given and EXPRESS CHARGES PAID on all parcels from without the city as hitherto.

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Currants, cleaned, in pound pkgs [illegible]
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Orange Peel [illegible]
Lemon Peel [illegible]
Dates [illegible] 10c per pound, 3 pounds [illegible]
Prunes [illegible]
Figs [illegible]
[illegible]

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Winter Weather!
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We offer special inducements to purchasers of Wall Papers to reduce stock.

Wm. C. Cozzens & Co.,
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LOCAL NOTES.

—Mr. and Mrs. Thomas A. Lawton will soon sail for Europe.

—Mrs. James Hardy is visiting her son in New York city.

—Mr. F. G. Harris is visiting friends at Rochester, Mass.

—Mrs. C. C. Churchill held a reception yesterday afternoon.

—The snow and slush has been removed from Thames street.

—Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Weaver returned to New York last night.

—Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., has returned from a visit to Philadelphia.

—Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence are visiting friends at Groton, Mass.

—Mr. Howard Smith has returned from a visit to Philadelphia and New York.

—Mr. and Mrs. William B. Vernon are expected home from their wedding trip tomorrow.

—It is expected that a café will be among the attractions of the Newport Reading Room during the winter.

—Mr. William L. Titley, late deputy sheriff, today qualified as a constable under the state law authorized to serve civil processes.

—Mr. A. G. Spingler, formerly of this city, but now engaged in business in Riverside, California, is here visiting his relatives.

—The colored people of Newport will celebrate tonight the thirty-third anniversary of the execution of the martyr, John Brown.

—Mr. W. H. Palmer, late in the employ of W. H. Easton & Co., will sail tomorrow on steamer Umbria for England, where he will pass the winter.

—Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt has taken possession of the Marshall O. Roberts house in New York, pending extensive alterations and improvements to his own.

—Mrs. B. F. Dyer, a nurse from Boston, is taking care of Mrs. John Waters, who has been so seriously ill for several weeks that at times her life was despaired of.

—Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt has offered to furnish a Christmas eve entertainment with a tree to the inmates of the Newport Hospital. Undoubtedly the offer will be accepted.

—Colonel C. L. Best, U. S. A., and family, Miss C. B. Hoffman, Mr. E. V. W. Rossiter, Mr. F. E. Martin and Mr. J. R. Hatmaker of New York and Mr. G. M. Tooker and Miss Tooker are at the Muenchinger-King cottage.

—Mary Augusta King has sold to Patrick Carr and wife a lot of land bounded westerly, 50 feet, on Annandale road; southerly, 100 feet, on Dresser street; easterly, 50 feet, and northerly, 100, on other lands of the grantor.

—This evening the Plymouth Social Club, composed largely of the employes of the Old Colony Company in this city, gives its second annual social in Odd Fellows' Hall. Judging by the success of the first one there will be a large attendance.

—John Anderson has bought through Simeon Hazard, of John N. A. Griswold, lots Nos. 4, 5 and 6 on his Vernon avenue plat, containing 17,500 square feet of land. Mr. Anderson intends to build in the spring and otherwise improve his purchase.

—The third of the winter series of socials by Perseverance Lodge, Knights of Honor, was held in Odd Fellows' Hall last night, and, though not as largely attended as it should have been, was a pleasant affair. The ship orchestra furnished music.

—Mary Augusta King has sold to Nicholas Edward Dwyer a lot of land bounded northerly, 50 feet, on Dresser street; easterly, 113.3 feet, on land of Katherine Schmidt; southerly, 51 feet, on land of Elizabeth A. Gammell, and westerly, 113.6 feet, on land of Brianna Barrett.

—The funeral services over the remains of the late Samuel F. Haddock were held this [illegible] Memorial Chapel and were [illegible] by members of the family and by a [illegible] of those who had known the deceased [illegible] he resided in this city. Rev. J. M. Craig [illegible] Thames street address [illegible] [illegible] The bearers were Gardiner B. Reyn[illegible] A. B. Manchester, D. T. Pinniger and H. D. DeBlois, Jr. The funeral party, including the three brothers and two sisters of the deceased and the widow, were driven to the residence of Mr. G. B. Reynolds, who made all the arrangements for the funeral.

—The Young People's Society of the First Baptist Church held a very enjoyable sociable at the parsonage last evening. Rev. Mr. Arrington entertained the young people with a number of interesting chemical experiments, Miss Cora Gosling gave several charming solos and the hours past quickly in the enjoyment of many social games. The society expects to have a number of interesting socials in the course of the winter.

—The Democratic Club has organized with J. J. Van Alen as president; Daniel E. Fearing and J. B. Cottrell, as vice presidents; D. E. Doherty, as secretary, and Charles W. Crandall, as treasurer. The board of governors consists of Captain M. C. Marin, Mayor S. R. Honey, W. J. Underwood, W. P. Clarke, J. J. Lynch, M. A. McCormick, H. Astor Carey, G. H. Wilmarth, Jr., T. Murphy, G. E. H. Muenchinger, W. E. Mumford and Richard B. Wright.

—DeBlois, Hunter & Eldridge have sold for the estate of the late Mahlon Sands their place on Ledge Road and the Cliffs, known as "Land's End," to Mr. E. R. Wharton of Boston, who will practically rebuild the house and make extensive alterations to the place. This is one of the most attractive sites on the ocean. Mrs. Mahlon Sands, who has been living abroad for a number of years, has recently purchased a house in London and will permanently reside there.

—Manager Bull today booked Carroll Johnson to appear at the Opera House Monday night in his popular Irish play, "The Gossoon." Mr. Johnson had intended resting his company on that night, but being in this section and having only the pleasantest memories of his reception by theatre goers in this city he telephoned today asking for the date, and though the time was short he was booked. He played here in the same piece on December 31 of last year and gave general satisfaction.

—Last night the officers and members of Perry Garrison, Regular Army and Navy Union, headed by buglers from Fort Adams, formed in front of Grand Army hall, where the garrison has of late been meeting, and marched to their new quarters in the Burdick block on Farewell street. Here after remarks by Commander Kiehle and others the members enjoyed a very pleasant and social time, helped out with refreshments, singing, recitations, acrobatic and gymnastic work, etc., by the members of the command. Six new members were initiated, bringing the membership nearly to one hundred.

NEWPORT COUNCIL, NO. 31, CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION.

The following officers were elected at the meeting of the legion last night:—

President—James T. Kirwin.
Vice President—Cornelius O'Leary.
Orator—John E. O'Neill.
Chaplain—Rev. John F. Tully.
Secretary—N. E. Dwyer.
Collector—Richard Adams.
Treasurer—James Smith.
Chancellor—Robert J. Sweeney.
Marshal—Maurice E. Crane.
Guard—Dennis Buckley.
Trustees—William J. Burke, Rocco Barone, R. J. Sweeney.

The officers will probably be installed at the first meeting in January.

It was decided to give a social in the society's hall on Thursday evening, December 15.

The treasurer has just received a check for $2,000 for the heirs of Thomas Carter, a former member of the council, formerly stationed at Fort Adams, who died in Georgia last August. The delay in payment was because of delay in proving death. This makes a total of $18,000 paid out by the council in death benefits.

THE CUSHMAN MISSION BAND.

The Cushman Band, a branch of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, connected with the Thames Street Methodist Episcopal Church, gave a supper and literary entertainment last night and realized $28.25. The entertainment was arranged after weeks of labor by Miss Abbie Young, Miss Nettie Titus and Miss Annie T. Gilpin. The missionary society is educating a young woman in Mexico and during the evening Miss Gilpin, the corresponding secretary, read a letter from the beneficiary in which she expressed her gratitude for the assistance already given. The following program was observed:—

Welcome Song .... The Mission Band
"The Harvest Home" .... Bessie C. Gilpin
"The Boot Black" .... George Clark
Vocal Duet .... Annie Bullock and Harold Gilpin
"Chatter Box" .... Louise Gillingham
"The Broken Doll" .... Annie Barry
"The Husband's Trial" .... Ray Titus
"Skim, Skim, Skim" .... Mission Band
"The Parson's Sociable" .... Harold Gilpin
Song .... Adeline Gilson and E. Griffith
Dialogue .... Charles Atwater, Emma Griffith and Leslie Clark.
Recitation .... Adeline Gilson
"Little Maidens" ....Bessie Gladding, Annie Bullock, Louise Gillingham, Bessie Gilpin, Adeline Gilson and Martha Smith

After the program was carried out the pastor, Rev. H. B. Cady, made appropriate remarks.

HINTS FOR HUSBANDS.

Christmas time is always a most vexatious period for the men of the family—what with the demands on them for extra money and their desire to do something right down nice, combined with their ignorance as to the best way of going about it, they are in a fix which they usually wriggle out of by saying:—"Here, my dear, take $50 and go and buy something for yourself. I don't know what you want and a man always feels such a silly in a store with a lot of girls asking him questions he hasn't the most remote idea how to answer."

Now, dear generous man, this is all very nice for one gift, but just you go before the rush begins and pick out something entirely your own taste that you mean to surprise the little wife with on Christmas morning. It may not cost over a dollar, but it will be warmly appreciated, we can assure you. Money is always an acceptable gift, but there is something in a foolish little woman's heart that responds with a world of tenderness to the forethought that promoted you to go all by yourself and choose something which she knew nothing about.

It isn't its value she looks at, but it shows her that under the business exterior and the rather prosaic manner there lies a [illegible] of love that all the years of married life have only strengthened, and the little gift is [illegible] to her than all the [illegible] of the Christmas season. [illegible] if it is only a handkerchief, a pair of gloves, a pretty [illegible] a bottle of perfume, be sure that you have [illegible] the best woman in the world [illegible] surprise her by its [illegible] when Christmas morning dawns.—Philadelphia Times.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.
Royal Baking Powder
ABSOLUTELY PURE

JAMESTOWN.

One of the Oldest Residents Fatally Burned.

As Mr. T. A. H. Tefft was on his rounds delivering milk this morning he stopped as usual, at about 8 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Walter Watson, to whom he has furnished milk for a long time. As he approached the house he was surprised to see smoke issuing from the cellar door, and, upon looking in at a window of the sitting room, found that the house was on fire. A hole, some four or five feet in diameter, had been burned through the center of the floor, one timber being burned through and another partially so. As soon as possible Mr. Tefft broke in the door and seizing a broom began beating out the fire, which was blazing around the edge of the aperture. He had in the meantime despatched his boy to the neighbors for assistance. Mr. John Carr responded and the two by using wet carpets succeeding after hard work in extinguishing the flames, which had extended to the cellar. Going into the cellar they found the body of Mr. Watson badly burned, having fallen through the floor and partially across a saw horse. After extinguishing the fire a blanket was procured and the remains covered, while Mr. Tefft came to the ferry and sent to Newport for the medical examiner.

Mr. Watson was one of the oldest citizens of Jamestown, being about 86 years of age. He was respected by all who knew him. He had held many important positions in the town and was for many years moderator of the town meeting and for a long time president of the Town Council. He had been very feeble for a long time and his friends had urged him to allow some one to stay with him, but he would not listen to their wishes, preferring to be alone.

How the accident occurred of course is not known. It was thought by some that his lamp exploded, but this could not have been so, as he did not use lamps or kerosene, but candles. It is thought by some that a coal of fire dropped from the stove and ignited the carpet and floor; that the old gentleman arose from his bed and was overcome by the smoke and fell through the hole in the floor.

Mr. Watson was uncle to Postmaster Watson of this place, and had resided alone for many years in a small house of his own near the North Four Corners.

Medical Examiner MacKaye arrived from Newport on the noon boat and, accompanied by the News correspondent, proceeded to the scene of the disaster of last night, which is about three miles from the ferry. The body of Mr. Watson was found lying face down in a nude condition, the upper part of the body and face badly burned, while the lower limbs showed very little effect of fire. This seems to indicate that the man was in his night clothes and evidently had come from his room and made an effort to subdue the flames and possibly, being overcome by the flames, fell through the hole in the floor to the cellar, a distance of about eight feet. Dr. MacKaye, after viewing the remains, found that the deceased came to his death by "misfortune" and deeming an inquest not necessary turned the remains over to friends. Rumors of foul play are flying about but there seems to be no foundation for them. It is very evident that the fire caught from a live coal dropping from the stove.

Mr. Henry Tucker is on a visit to Boston.

Mr. H. K. Weeden is moving to Newport today.

Mr. M. Coleck of Providence will slate the tower of the Glothier cottage.

Mr. Lewis Burdick of Niantic is moving today to the porter's lodge at the Lippincott place. Mr. Burdick is employed upon the new cottage now being built for Mr. Lippincott.

THE TRAMP.

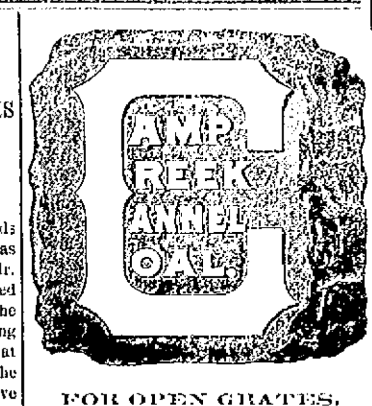
The eighth lecture on sociology in the University Extension course was given last evening by Professor George G. Wilson at the Clarke street building. The topic under discussion was the tramp, and the lecturer quoted extensively during the evening from the reports of the investigations made of the subject by Professor McCook of Trinity College, Hartford, who has spent a long time in his investigations, getting statistics from all over the world. The name "tramp" is quite a modern affair, but the phenomenon has existed for centuries. In the early English times laws were made to deal with this class of humanity and the early colonists in this country found it necessary to legislate to rid themselves of the vagrants. There were laws making a man responsible for whomever he boarded or lodged and empowering the sheriff of one county to hand over to the sheriff of the adjoining county any vagrant, and thus transfer him by stages to his home, if he had one, or to the almshouse. At present there are peculiar phenomena in the life of the tramp. He has a plan of traveling over a certain tract of country, returning home, possibly, in winter; he keeps a diary in which are recorded the places he visits, the houses where he receives good treatment and where a dog is kept. His work throughout is systematic. In the early laws of the colonies, especially of Massachusetts and Connecticut, there were stringent provisions to prevent vagabonds from remaining and becoming public charges. Connecticut placed a bounty of $6 on the tramp's head. France has a distinctive workhouse test, every tramp being given an opportunity to work, the theory being that as many as possible [illegible] keep from requiring government aid. In England [illegible] seventy years ago a tramp colony was started but was discontinued. Since 1862 the government has conducted the colony as a regular state institution, capable of accommodating four thousand people. This, besides taking care of the tramps, has resulted in the redemption of useless land, the construction of buildings and the successful operation of the regular routine work of a farm of three thousand acres. In Germany there is a regular system of station almhouses, wayfarers' inns, where the tramp is allowed to work half a day, and then compelled to start for the next station, half a day distant. He is forced to start at a certain time and to prevent him from begging or becoming lazy he must reach the next station within a fixed period. By this method only one in twenty is found to be incurable of the disease of tramping. These methods have not altogether rid Belgium and Germany of tramps, but they have largely reduced the number.

The tramp in America is the natural product of American principles, the boasted idea of freedom. The laws are lax and their administration careless, and our giving is with very great carelessness. We give too readily to the men on the street who ask for aid. Few are benefitted by this kind of relief. We do not know the evils which such giving encourages. According to Professor McCook's figures there are fifty thousand tramps in the United States: that is, there are fifty thousand non-producers and social outcasts, men who have nothing to hold them to the path of rectitude. The tramp is something more of an economic evil than we are willing to admit until we have thoroughly investigated the case. He is supported week after week, year after year, without doing any work. Somebody is paying for his idleness. He does not contribute to taxes or anything else. His board, clothing, hospital fees, etc., must cost at least $3 a week, and on this basis the country is paying for the support of the tramps $7,800,000, more than the Indian Department costs and half as much as the Navy Department costs. Besides the actual loss, the tramps are an indirect economic loss in that they do not produce anything. They might easily make an average of $3 a week, and thus another $7,800,000 is lost to the economic product of the country. The moral loss is something we cannot estimate. The tramps are graduates of every sort of wickedness and their influence must be very considerable to the many with whom they come in contact. They are a source, too, of physical evil. There is scarcely any disease, to which human flesh is heir, which the tramps are not carrying about the country. Statistics show that fully one-third of the tramps are afflicted with some kind of disease. They are, also, a political evil, as they have been found to be the worst class of purchasable voters. A large number of them manage to get home in time to vote and are paid.

The lecturer read a large number of statistics collected by Professor McCook, showing the most prominent characteristics of the genus and giving an excellent insight into their manner of living, means of getting about the country, the holding of their annual convocations and the secret marks by which they distinguish houses which are likely or not likely to furnish them with food or clothing. The remedy for the evil must be found in a more thorough understanding of the danger, and the strong arm of the law must be brought to put its full power upon the tramp, that our country may be rid of him.

The proposition to form a beer combine, with a capital stock of $10,000,000 and bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, is simply an astounding one. Reduced to plain English it would seem to mean an invested capital of nearly $70 for each of the 3,500,000 barrels of beer it is expected to put out per annum, and a profit of more than $4 on each barrel to pay 6 per cent. interest on the money so invested.

Further Local News 3d and 5th pages



FOR OPEN GRATES.
A new lot just arrived for
Pinniger & Manchester.

A VERY NICE
CHINA
Umbrella Stand
For $3.00.
ERASTUS P. ALLAN.

Mark-down Sale!
For the Holidays.

Wool Hats,	$ .55,	worth	$ .98
Fur Hats,	1.25,	worth	1.75
Fur Hats,	1.50,	worth	2.25

[illegible]
F. N. DAWLEY'S,
111 Thames St. [illegible] Washington [illegible]

NEW BOOKS.
Magazines for Dec., 1892.
Harper's,
Century,
Atlantic,
St. Nicholas,
North Am. Review,
Lippincott's,
Scribner's,
Short Stories,
Eclectic.
HAMMETT'S
262
Thames St.

A Rosebud Garden of Girls
BY NORA PERRY
The Preacher's Daughter, by [illegible]
Jack the Hunchback, by James [illegible]
Casemates, by Kirk Munroe.
Children's Rights, by Kate Douglas Wiggin
Shall Girls Propose? and other [illegible] and Marriage.
Up and Down the House, by Anna Warner
The Beauties of Nature, by Sir John Lubbock
Women of the World with a Scar [illegible] Epigram,
Michael and Theodora, by Amelia Barr
John Kensington, Martyr, by Pansy.
GEORGE H. CARR,
172 THAMES STREET.

Christmas Pictorials
La Figaro,
London Graphic,
London News,
Father Christmas,
Yule Tide,
Holly Leaves,
Chatterbox Christmas Box,
All with elegant pictures, [illegible]
Franklin News Depot, [illegible]

FOR SALE.
For Sale.
One Second Hand Light Omnibus Cart, $25, by
J. B. BACHELLER, [illegible]

AUCTION SALES.
BUILDINGS AT AUCTION
—ON—
Wednesday, Dec. 7, 1892, at 12 M.
The Tennant Cottage and Stable, Bellevue Avenue.
All in first class order and a great [illegible] buy a good house to move. There is [illegible] water pipes, plumbing all in first class [illegible] Conditions at sale.
THOS. BURLINGHAM

FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
Suitable for Wedding Presents
H. A. HEATH & CO.,
JEWELERS,
No. 162 Thames Street.

THE DAILY NEWS JOB OFFICE
HAS
Most Excellent Wood Type
Fo CARD SIGNS.

The Bee Hive
We are now prepared to [illegible] to all callers a beautiful [illegible]
—OF—
Articles Suitable for Holiday Presents
comprising both ornamental and useful articles.
The assortment is more varied than ever heretofore.
The prices are lower than ever before.
It is well to bear in mind that early purchasers have the choicest to select from and at the same avoid the rush later on.
Inspection solicited at
The Bee Hive